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July 1906

PICTORIAL REVIEW

A MAGAZINE FOR WOMEN

THE PICTORIAL REVIEW CO. PUBLISHERS.
NEW YORK, 865 BROADWAY

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Pictorial Review

Issued the First Day of Each Month and Dated One Month in Advance, by

The Pictorial Review Co.

853 Broadway, New York

Telephone 4372-4373 Gramercy

Copyright, 1906.

Entered at New York Post Office as second-class matter

Subscription Terms

PICTORIAL REVIEW is $1.00 the year by subscription, postage paid, in North America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Single copies, 15 cents.

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A Talk with Our Subscribers

The midsummer mood is one that calls for restfulness. A vacation spirit is in the air. Everywhere people are coming and going—all humanity is on the wing, in search of a place to alight and rest. But we who are the makers of magazines do not permit ourselves to rest until we are assured that our promises will be kept and that you will receive your favorite periodical on time wherever you may happen to be sojourning. Our artists and contributors have been working months ahead to this end, and when you open your mail at your seaside cottage or at the mountain hotel you will find its welcome messages upon fashion, housekeeping, motherhood, beautifying, and a hundred other interesting topics all arranged for your inspection with attractive illustrations, just the same as when its consecutive numbers lay upon your library or sewing-room table during the busy Winter months at home. It is this spirit of cooperation that brings us so close to each other. You need our help every month of the year and we need yours as constantly. Do not, therefore allow your subscriptions to lapse, but send in your dollar before the expiration, so that there may be no break in the continuous order of succession, and we may be cheered and encouraged.

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At San Francisco

Since our last issue, we have experienced disaster at San Francisco in the loss of our Branch Office at that point, the building and stock being completely destroyed by the fire which ruined that city on April 18-20th, and which brought such untold misfortune and distress to so many homes and business houses, not only in that Western city of which Bret Harte wrote years ago, in words that now seem almost ironic:

"Serene, indifferent of Fate,
Thou sittest at the Western Gate,"

but also to their associate homes and business houses in every part of the land.

Our loss was a heavy one indeed, and its full extent cannot be measured yet, but it is a satisfaction to know that our representatives escaped with their lives and that we shall be able to resume business at San Francisco as soon as conditions will permit. It is thought that the earliest date at which this will be possible will be in September. We wish our patrons to know, however, that all orders which would otherwise have been sent to our San Francisco office should now be sent to our Chicago office at 158-164 State Street, where they will receive the promptest attention possible. A corps of assistants reinforcing the employees already on duty at that point has been especially engaged, and every effort to accelerate matters and give immediate service will be made. We know that we have their sympathy in our loss, as indeed all those who suffered by the disaster have ours, but there is always a lining to every cloud, and let us hope that ultimate good may result.

Reasons for Subscribing

If you want to know about any of the matters connected with house-building, furnishing or gardening which we present;

If you are anxious to elevate your ideals and set before your children the best example for high, noble and strong living;

If you are desirous of being helpful in any way but don't know how;

If you would show your love for your neighbor;

If you would be cheerful and happy under discouragements;

If you would live the simple life according to our culinary receipts;

If you would be healthy, wealthy and wise:

Subscribe for THE PICTORIAL REVIEW, or, if you are already a subscriber, take a duplicate and send is as a gracious gift to some dear friend who cannot afford it herself but who would find its messages useful and valuable in working out the vexing problems which beset her daily in her housekeeping.

Our August number will teem with matter appropriate to the torrid season, and especial illustrations of new bathing suits and other hot-weather garments will find place in it.

Special Notice to Our Subscribers

Owing to the fire at our factory which completely destroyed the contents of our stock-room on the night of April 11th, there was necessarily some delay in filling pattern orders, but we wish our patrons to know that when this number is issued all orders for patterns have been filled, and the magazine shipped to all regular subscribers. This has been done with remarkable celerity, under the circumstances. If, however, there should happen to be anyone who has been overlooked or delayed unnecessarily, we hope they will communicate with us at once, that we may investigate the cause. We have received so many inquiries from all over the country in regard to this matter that we wish our friends to understand the reason if they suffer any slight inconvenience.

The Editor

BATHING SUITS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 9

No. 2049. Women's Bathing Suit in black taffetas with the collar band on sleeves, belt and plastron, in white mohair embroidered in black silk cord. The skirt is side-plaited, each plait being stitched down to within five inches of the bottom of the seven-gored skirt. The suit is cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. For size 36 it will require 9 yards of taffeta 36 inches wide, with 2 yards of 27-inch mohair. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2050. Woman's Bathing Suit in bright red mohair, with the square neck, belt and sleeve bands outlined in white braid. The skirt is a five gored model flaring prettily above the knees. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 9 yards of 27-inch material, with 12 yards of braid. Price. 15 cents.

No. 1478. Girl's Bathing Suit in light blue flannel, with the trimmings of bias bands of white flannel. An anchor is embroidered on the centre-front of the waist in heavy white silk floss. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 4½ yards of material 22 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1474. Boy's Bathing Suit, in dark blue flannel, with the collar, plastron and tie in white mohair. The belt, band around knees and the sleeves are ornamented with white braid. The suit is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

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CLASS XXc. No.
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PICTORIAL REVIEW

July 1906

Copyright, 1906

158-164 State Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

Published Monthly by
THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY
853 Broadway, New York
Telephone, No. 4372-4373 Gramercy
Cable Address, Ahnelt, New York, A-B-C Code Used

PARIS HOUSE, 14 Rue Taitbout
LONDON OFFICE
41 Cheapside, E. C.
BERLIN OFFICE, 80 Leipziger Strasse

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

Vol. VII. **Subscription $1.00 a year in Advance. 15 cents a copy.** **No. 10**

Where Contentment Is

By Eloise Colton

IT is not necessarily the folk who have everything they want in the way of this world's goods who get the most enjoyment out of life, as the small boy, who, when told by a wealthy playmate in a boasting fashion that she could buy everything she wanted, evidently felt. "How dull!" was his comment. "I like to save up pennies for weeks an' weeks, so's I can think about it a long time beforehand."

But alas! there are very few of us who attain such a philosophical attitude. "If I only had more money!" we cry. "If only I had better opportunities, I should be happy."

Goethe tells us of a fisherman who lived with his family in a poor hut on a desolate shore. Privation and penury were their constant experience, though borne with remarkable patience and resolution. One day, however, on his way across the shingle, after a night of fruitless toil he lit on what appeared to be a discarded lamp—perhaps washed up from a wreck. Taking it home to his wife, she managed to fit it up with oil and wick, and presently a tiny glow flickered on the rude furniture around, so that beneath the mild radiance a marvelous change took place slowly but certainly it began to turn to silver, and before an hour had passed, the hut with all its contents was a fabric of solid silver. That lamp is within the reach of all who have learned the art which one of the greatest on the page of History showed himself proficient in, when he said, "I have learned in whatever state I am, therewith to be content."

It was my great pleasure once to spend a few hours in the company of a refined and cultured woman, who from her birth was deprived of arms and hands. Many a one would have settled down into confirmed depression at so terrible a handicapping in the race of life. Not so with this brave soul. Encouraged by her noble mother she resolved to do by her feet what others do by their hands; and by dint of long and patient care she has succeeded in becoming a portrait-painter of no small merit—so much so that she is able to contribute largely to the education and maintenance of her brothers and sisters.

Helpless invalids, chronic cases of inveterate and life-long suffering, cripples from birth—to all such, there is but one advice—Don't brood too sadly at your deprivations; consider and be glad for what remains; look round your life, and somewhere in its dark dungeon, you will espy a rope hanging within your reach, by which you too may climb up into the bright sunny air. Do not say that you have looked for it in vain. It is not possible that you have been left without one strand of comfort, one means of egress and escape. Look again, with the freshly lighted torch of faith and hope!

There is a great deal of restlessness and dissatisfaction among those whose lot is cast in sterile and difficult neighborhoods. Let not such be too eager for removal to happier and more likely localities. Better far would it be to extract Edens out of the wilderness, and to make the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose. While we are looking longingly to the mirage on the far horizon, we may be missing the chances of heavenly blessing that lie around us.

It sometimes happens that a woman's husband does not take the same interest in her as once, hardly notices the care with which she dresses to please him, sits at the table without uttering a word, and goes quickly out without saying where he is going. She may have said a hundred times to herself that he is ill, or that business is unusually trying, and that he will soon be his old self. But it is a long time now since she has seen the old smile on his face, the old light in his eyes. Let her take care, for she may make the bad worse, she may make the worst of this. Let her not speak of her grief to others, who may make scandal out of it, which like the duck-weed will choke the waters of her life; above all, let her not neglect her personal appearance, her table, her home, and allow all that was pretty and sweet to become bedraggled and slatternly. All these things only serve to aggravate the case, and give a reason for that neglect, which her husband is beginning to manifest.

In that notable instance of marital infelicity—Thomas Carlyle and his wife—it was unpardonable of him, when his wife told him that she had, at one time, almost resolved to leave him, to retort, "Well, I do not know that I should have missed you, I was very busy just then with Cromwell"; but she did not improve matters by comparing life with him to keeping a madhouse. Mrs. Carlyle's nervous prostration must have been hard to bear and it may have led her to imagine things which did not exist, but it is impossible to explain away the passage in his diary referring to "the blue marks which in a fit of passion he had once inflicted on her arms."

Mark the contrast of Coleridge's marriage. He brought his wife to Clevedon in Somersetshire in 1795. Only three days after their marriage at Bristol he wrote: "We are settled, nay, quite domesticated, at Clevedon, our comfortable cot. The prospect around is perhaps more various than any in the kingdom. Mine eye gluttonizes the sea, the distant islands, the opposite coast."

Coleridge's friend Burnett and his "pensive Sara's" sister Mary joined the happy couple, and there the four lived the simple life with much satisfaction, amicably sharing all domestic duties. The gentlemen rose first in the morning, cleaned boots, lighted the fire, and put the kettle on, while the ladies were ready to come downstairs when it boiled to make tea and set the table. Contentment was the rose in their Eden.

Old age is a condition which might engender discontent, but the years bring wisdom and philosophy.

History abounds with the record of men who have taken up new studies in their old age. Cato did not learn Greek till he was an old man. At the age of sixty, Robert Hall began to acquire Italian, that he might be able to read Dante in the original. John Knox did not learn Hebrew till he was close on fifty. Goethe began the study of Oriental literature when he was in his sixty-fourth year. These are immortal examples of the freshness and virility of which the mind is capable: and nothing will more surely keep a man in living touch with his times than to be able to speak intelligently and fully of any subject which is engaging the attention of the world around us.

Ballade of the Seaside

The fleecy clouds that fleck the sky
  But emphasize its glorious blue;
And here upon the sand I lie,
  With nothing in the world to do.
  Ah, kindly Fate, my thanks to you!
It seems too good that I am free
  To take the rest that is my due
With Alice here beside the sea.

Far out the little ships go by
  To distant lands and oceans new.
I watch them with a lazy eye
  So slowly fading out of view.
  Each bears, no doubt, a sunburned crew.
But what is all their toil to me,
  Since I have found an Eden true
With Alice here beside the sea.

And yet I feel most strangely shy,
  For though I know that I shall rue
My lack of courage by and by,
  No words will come in which to sue.
  No words to tell how passion grew,
Until my heart was held in fee.
  I can but dream the long day through
With Alice here beside the sea.

L'ENVOI

Ah, Cupid, teach me how to woo!
  Nor let me mourn, in days to be,
O'er opportunities that flew
  With Alice here beside the sea.

C. E. B.

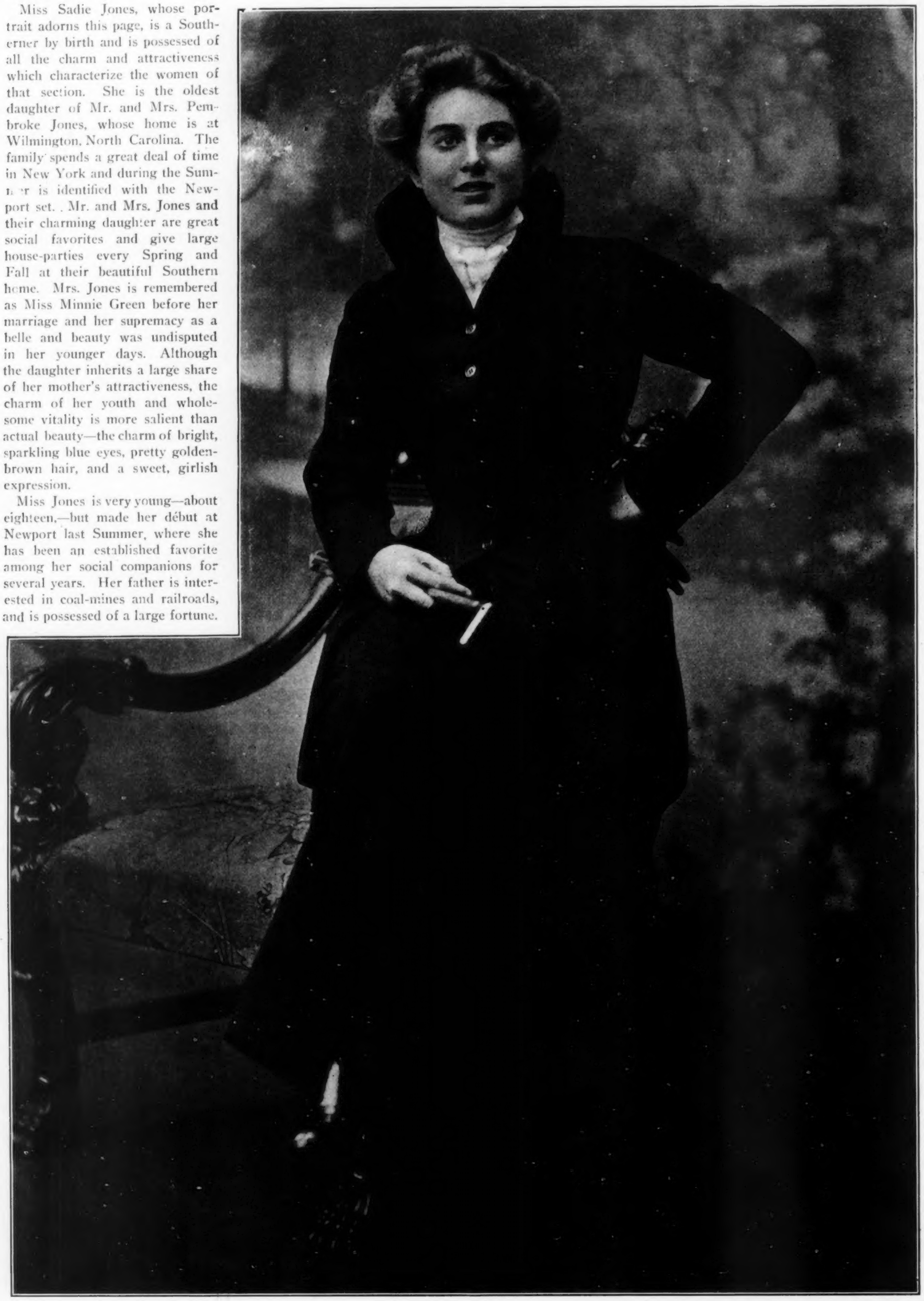
Society Favorites

V. Miss Sadie Jones

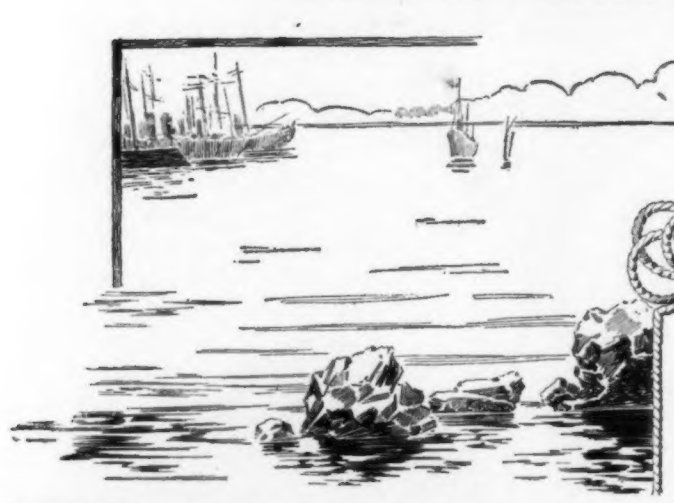
(Photograph by Aimé Dupont)

Miss Sadie Jones, whose portrait adorns this page, is a Southerner by birth and is possessed of all the charm and attractiveness which characterize the women of that section. She is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, whose home is at Wilmington, North Carolina. The family spends a great deal of time in New York and during the Summer is identified with the Newport set. Mr. and Mrs. Jones and their charming daughter are great social favorites and give large house-parties every Spring and Fall at their beautiful Southern home. Mrs. Jones is remembered as Miss Minnie Green before her marriage and her supremacy as a belle and beauty was undisputed in her younger days. Although the daughter inherits a large share of her mother's attractiveness, the charm of her youth and wholesome vitality is more salient than actual beauty—the charm of bright, sparkling blue eyes, pretty golden-brown hair, and a sweet, girlish expression.

Miss Jones is very young—about eighteen,—but made her début at Newport last Summer, where she has been an established favorite among her social companions for several years. Her father is interested in coal-mines and railroads, and is possessed of a large fortune.



Russian Women of the Present Day



By Bertha Ford

RUSSIAN women have long been known as energetic, capable workers; honest, straightforward, sensible, and brave. How brave, few but their menkind know, though the fact will probably be patent to all the civilized world shortly. They have fought steadily for educational advantages, which the Government has as steadily denied them.

At least, the number of young women who left Russia to study abroad was considered bad for the country, and they were ordered to return under pain of exile. Courses of lectures for the higher education of women were opened at St. Petersburg by order of the Emperor. They were given by the most learned men of the University, who showed the greatest sympathy, and willingly gave of their best for a trifling salary. It is pathetic to read of the heroic struggles which are being made by Russian women to obtain a university education. When too poor to do so they take pupils, or even go as servants, in order to find the means. The men students are as generous and sympathetic as the professors, and often coach the women for nothing, besides helping them in every possible way. The women who attend the lectures are chiefly the daughters of professional men. Numbers, however, still study abroad, in order to escape the harassing regulations of the Government. They eke out a precarious livelihood, often living several in a room, their condition differing in no respect from the working girls of the country in which they are staying.

After such Spartan training it is not, therefore, surprising that in this time of general unrest they should join forces with the men, and insist on making their wishes heard. The Moscow ladies have led the way, and, with the help of women from other cities, have organized an association called the Union of Defenders of Equal Rights for Women. They demand absolute equality with respect to the suffrage, education, and a right to hold appointments. This powerful union is composed of different societies, which include in their scope almost every side of a woman's life. A petition has been sent to the Governor of Moscow, signed by over nine hundred women, asking for equality between the sexes in municipal affairs. This union also demands the inclusion of some women on all the juries that have to try female prisoners, as they contend that men are unable to understand the physical and psychical conditions which lead women to commit certain crimes. It is a most significant fact that this association has been incorporated with the Russian Union of Unions, lately founded for the political liberation of Russia. One of the most striking features is the way the sexes are working hand in hand; this increases the power of both, for good or evil, a thousandfold.

Women's clubs are forbidden in Russia, and when a few ladies in St. Petersburg wished to form an association for mutual help the Government consented to allow its existence on condition that it was called a philanthropic institution. It is the nearest approach to the modern woman's club that the Russian lady can attain. Its aim is the meritorious, but in Russia easily misconstrued, one of trying to raise the tone and ideals of Russian women so as to fit them for the work which lies before them. It is an extraordinarily well-organized institution, whose business is carried on by a council of capable, clever women. It is divided into twelve sections, among them being a department to arrange courses of lectures, a register for finding employment for women, and a bureau for money-lending and savings bank combined. This society, which consists of over two thousand members, takes an active part in alleviating any public calamity. During the inundations which so often occur in Russia local centres are instituted to work more efficiently, and during the Winter it collects money, clothing, and food for the relief of those suffering from famine.

The late war has had the effect of opening out many occupations which were formerly closed to women. We find from the latest statistics that twenty-two thousand female officials are employed in the twenty-five Russian State railways. They act as booking clerks, pointswomen, and some are engaged as guards; their pay is very small, but they receive a free lodging and some perquisites. Many women of the peasant class are agriculturists, who enter the factories during the Winter to avoid starvation, and most of them hate it. The majority of the factories where women are employed give a free lodging to workers; these lodgings resemble large barracks, and in many of them men, women, and children all sleep in the same rooms on wooden planks. Those who hire lodgings in the neighborhood are no better off, as the rooms are very dirty and overcrowded. The women are generally engaged in the textile trades, and form 83 per cent. of the total, but in non-textile trades only 17 per cent. are employed. In the latter they receive very low wages, as compared with the men. The highest wages they are paid are in the cotton industries, where there are 31 per cent. more women than men. Here there is no difference between the wages of the sexes. In most factories, however, the wages of women are deplorably low, the average monthly payment being about $5.00. What wonder that this vast army of working women eagerly join their menkind in promoting any scheme, however revolutionary, which will improve their lot.

The active part which the ladies of the Russian aristocracy have taken lately in helping the Government to the best of their power by giving their services as telegraph and telephone workers, letter sorters, etc., coupled with the significant fact that in the programme recently published by the revolutionaries they demand equal suffrage for men and women, causes us to inquire what is the position of the Russian women of to-day, and to wonder what part they will take in the tremendous upheavals which threaten their country. That the part will be a very great one there is no doubt.

It is little realized in foreign lands how large a part Russian women play in the politics of their country. Moreover, their influence over the men is increasing every day. The young aristocrat is by no means the sedate, demure demoiselle she was thirty years ago, who received her education in a convent or from a French or English governess in her own home. The modern girl is keenly interested in her country's welfare—how could she be otherwise? She attends public and private meetings, with or without her parents' knowledge. At the latter many revolutionary topics are discussed, which would bring her within the arm of the law were the ever-watchful police to discover them. Indeed, it sometimes happens that the head of a Russian noble family is warned that his daughter is in danger and under police supervision, and this is the first intimation he gets of her political propensities. She is quickly sent abroad, or shut up in a far-distant country seat, to meditate on her folly; but the mischief has been done.

The prevailing spirit of unrest has affected all classes of Russian women, even the peasantry, for upon them have fallen many of the consequences of the recent war. Deprived of their husbands and sons, they have been forced to execute the work that these men were accustomed to do, and with such occupations has arisen the thought of their rights and privileges, impelling them to revolutionary expression. The future of Russia is a problem that troubles all Europe.

"In half a century," said Napoleon the Great, "all Europe will be either Republican or Cossack." Every man has his own opinion as to what was meant by this somewhat oracular dictum, but we may suppose it to signify that the tendency of the age permitted of no middle course.

Two great empires, each of which in turn stood during the whole of the nineteenth century for the very type and ultimate example of autocracy remain for us to consider—Austria and Russia.

The Heaven of Yesterday

I.

Time had no wings when I was young;
  Amid a world at play,
He loitered where the hawthorn hung,
And dreamed as if the sunlit day
  Could never pass away.

II.

I sought to shake his idle glass,
  And chafed in boyhood's bands;
The golden moments used to pass
More slowly than the golden sands
  Slid down within his hands.

III.

No courier gloom of coming showers
  Blew shadowy up the sky;
I wearied of the lagging hours,
And preened, with many a wistful sigh,
  The wings I yearned to try.

IV.

But now, while noon is at its height,
  A wind of twilight blows,
And whispers of the coming night;
And the green earth that Summer knows
  Forgets not last year's snows.

V.

And Time, who slept when I would haste,
  Has wings now I have none;
His sands are common dust, and waste
So swiftly that each day begun
  But flashes, and is done.

VI.

The poorest pleasure that we share
  Is richer than it seems:
We never know how jewel-rare
Was yesterday, until it gleams
  Set in to-morrow's dreams.

VII.

Who would not wake from hopes and fears,
  When his last hour is told,
Back in that heaven of vanished years
Where Time still loiters, as of old,
  And all his sands are gold!

A. St. John Lanark.

DAINTY SUMMER GOWNS

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 9.

Nos. 2045-2046. Ladies' Shirt-waist Suit in natural colored pongee, combined with cream-colored lace, and stitched in dark brown silk. The deep girdle is fastened with buttons covered in brown silk. The waist, **No. 2045,** is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 27-inch material with ¾ yard of 18-inch allover for the yoke, 5 yards of insertion and 4 yards of lace edging, with ½ yard of extra material for the girdle. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, **No. 2046,** is a new four-gored model made with a double box-plait in the back and front. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 5½ yards of material 42 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2047-2048. Ladies' Gown in light green louisine silk, combined with narrow black velvet ribbon run through small rhinestone buckles and cream-colored lace insertion. The waist, **No. 2047,** is cut in sizes 32, 34 and 36 inches. Size 34 requires 4 yards of 27-inch silk, with 6 yards of insertion and 4½ yards of inch-wide velvet ribbon. Price, 15 cents.

Skirt, **No. 2048,** cut in sizes 22, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Size 24 takes 5¾ yards of 27-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

THE REALM OF FASHION

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS

Shirt-waist suits are holding sway just at present, and all kinds and conditions of materials are being used in their construction. Among the prettiest materials used for these suits are eolienne, plain and figured Sicilian prunellas, plain and embroidered cotton voiles, pongenettes, and a polka dotted liberty silk. The last is a Paris fashion that is finding favor here very quickly. For a time the check and stripe have been the favorite designs in all silk materials, but within the last month the polka dot has come back into favor with a rush. The dots are not the subdued dots of a few seasons ago but dots that range from the size of a pea to that of a silver dollar. The dots most favored, however, are the ones about the size of a quarter of a dollar or a trifle smaller. The design is too striking to admit of much trimming, and must depend on the cut of the garment for its style. One charming shirt-waist suit was of this soft liberty silk in cream color, with a design of brown silk dots about the size of a five-cent piece scattered over the surface. The waist opened over a plastron of cream-colored Irish lace, and the small revers were bordered by an inch wide insertion of the same lace over plain brown silk taffetas. The jaunty sailor knot was of the same silk, and the belt of the same soft brown taffetas was drawn through a buckle of dull gold. The long, rather full sleeves had three insertions of the inch-wide lace over brown, finishing the cuffs, and the skirt made with a box plait in the front and back cleared the ground by at least six inches and was absolutely plain. The hat topping this Parisian costume was a golden-brown straw in the mushroom shape, trimmed with a wreath of red cherries and their leaves. Another attractive shirt-waist suit shown by the same modiste was of silver-gray illusion silk, striped in dark blue. The waist had a small V-shaped yoke in guipure lace, and was made with three tucks on each side of the centre front and finished around the yoke with a Japanese embroidery of dull gray and blue flowers outlined with gold thread. The sleeves were a moderate size puff of the silk with a turn-back cuff of the embroidery, and had long removable under sleeves of the lace. The full five-gored skirt just cleared the ground, and was finished around the hem with six rows of stitching in blue silk, matching the stripe. The hat worn with this costume was the popular Peter Pan shape, in dark-blue straw, simply trimmed with dark-blue ribbon and two gray quills tipped with dark blue. Both these suits were chic and attractive, and most appropriate to wear for a day's shopping in town during the warm days.

WARM COLORS POPULAR

Among the many colors seen in the Summer frocks none seems so popular as brown in all shades though it is distinctly a warm color, and of the many shades worn the wood and nut browns seem to be the favorites, with a golden-brown running a close second. Garibaldi red is another warm color that seems to be a favorite, and there are innumerable afternoon and evening frocks in silk mousseline, net and tissue made up in these colors. A deep coral or shrimp pink, which goes by the name écrevisse, is very popular for gowns for young girls. Soft pastel or French rose shades are also among the first favorites for gowns and hats.

SIMPLE TAILORED-SUITS

Judging from the number of simple tailor-suits worn by the well-dressed woman, there is a strong revival of the so-called man-tailored effects. The coats, either medium or short lengths, are made like the old style half-fitting, single-breasted reefer coat. The back is without a centre seam with the curves of the figure indicated slightly by the curving in of the side seams. The fronts hang loose but not as loose as the box-coat of a few seasons ago.

All these coats are made with the regulation coat sleeve, which is long and rather tight, and many of them have collars and cuffs of a contrasting color of velvet.

THE TOURIST COAT

Separate coats that are so necessary during the Summer for driving, or to wear over a thin gown, are made in pink, blue, or tan broadcloth. The latter is the most serviceable, as it answers the purpose for both day and evening wear. Most of these garments are in loose, easy-fitting styles with big pockets.

CORSELET SKIRTS AND PRINCESS GOWNS

The corselet skirt holds its own both in the silk and pongee shirt-waist suit, as well as in the linen suits, and is evidently to pass throughout the season. The corselet skirt of this season lacks the great fault of the early models of having the corselet so high that it cut the bust line and interfered with the curves of the figure. The corselet is now of moderate depth, and very often is cut down in the middle of the front, rising higher at the sides and back. It is cut in one with the skirt, or very often the corselet is cut separately and in two parts, each part upper and lower being cut on the bias, so that the material will stretch to fit the curves above and below the waist line. When properly made these corselets fit the figure perfectly, and as they are afterwards attached to the skirt they have all the lines of the princess skirt with the advantage of fitting well. Princess gowns of linen and lace are much worn.

OUR PINNED PAPER PATTERNS

Any of the models illustrated in our plates or on the cover of PICTORIAL REVIEW will be cut in pinned paper patterns, if desired, in stock sizes, at the following prices: For ladies, $2.00 for a waist or coat; $1.50 for a skirt, and $3.00 for an entire costume. For children, coats, $1.50; skirts, $1.00; entire costume, $2.00. If these are cut to special measure they will cost 50 cents extra for each garment.

Summer Coats and Jackets

No. 1935. Ladies' Eton Coat

No. 1935. Women's Eton Jacket in dark blue. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¾ yards of 42-inch or 1¼ of 54-inch material, with ⅜ yard of 42-inch contrasting material for the vest and cuffs and 3½ yards of fancy braid.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1932. Ladies' Pony Bolero

No. 1932. Ladies' Pony Bolero in white or natural colored linen, is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of material 42 inches wide or 1½ yards of material 54 inches wide, with ½ yard of 21-inch material for the vest and three pieces of fancy braid.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2039. Ladies' Silk Coat

No. 2039. Women's three-quarter length Coat in soft black taffetas silk, trimmed with fancy braid and a narrow edging of black Valenciennes lace. cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 10¼ yards of material 21 inches wide with 4½ yards of lace and ¾ yard of braid.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2017. Ladies' Jacket

No. 2017. Women's Jacket in dark blue serge with the collar and cuffs in bright red cloth and ornamented with brass buttons cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 42-inch material or 2¼ yards of 54-inch material, with a dozen or a dozen and a half of brass buttons. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1921. Ladies' Cape Jacket

No. 1921. Ladies' Cape Jacket. In challis, or pongee, or in white or natural colored linen to be worn with a skirt of the same material it would be a charming suit. In allover white or cream-colored embroidery worn with a plain white or cream-colored skirt it would be a most jaunty costume. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. For size 36 it requires 2 yards of 44-inch material or 1¾ yards of 54-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2041. Ladies' Pony Jacket in dark gray taffetas silk trimmed with a fancy braid. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5¼ yards of silk 21 inches wide or 3 yards of 42-inch material, with 5 yards of braid or ribbon. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2041. Ladies' Pony Jacket

No. 1970. Ladies' Semi-fitted Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38,

No. 1970. Ladies' Semi-fitted Jacket.

40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1888. Ladies' Semi-fitted Jacket.

No. 1888, Ladies' Semi-fitted Jacket. The jacket, **No. 1888,** is similar to a Pony Coat, and the sizes are 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1890. Ladies' Pony Coat.

No. 1890, Ladies' Pony Coat, is semi-fitted and has three-quarter sleeves, and is another version of a stylish garment. This pattern is in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1886. Ladies' Pony Coat.

No. 1886, Ladies' Pony Coat, is a semi-fitted model known as the latest vogue and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

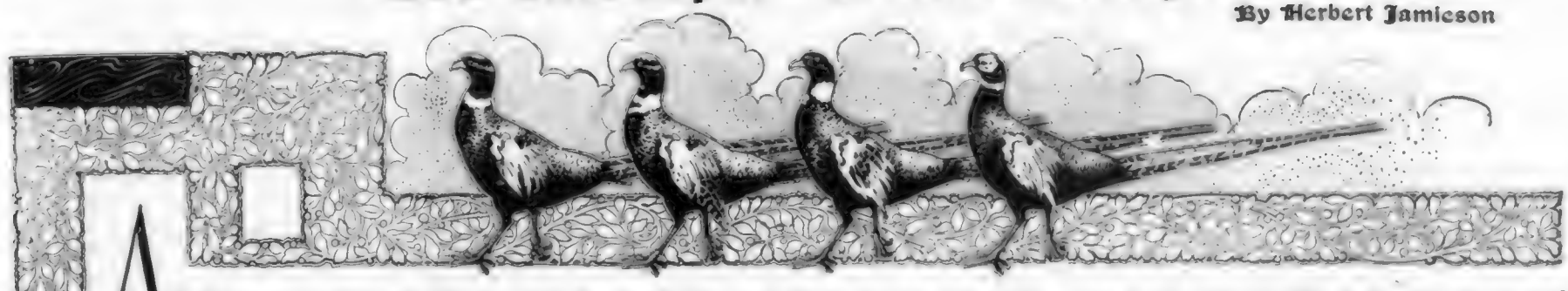
No. 1934. Ladies' Eton Coat.

No. 1934, Ladies' Eton Coat, is a new plaited model, especially designed for silks and light-weight cloths, and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The Interloper—A Love Story

By Herbert Jamieson



AS his motor stopped, Dr. Hurst threw a glance upward at the windows of Miss Lester's flat. His first glimpse gave him a better impression than he had hoped for. So gaudy a jewel would naturally demand a gaudy setting, and those quiet curtains arranged with faultless taste, administered to him an unpleasant shock. The tradition was born in him—part and parcel of his Puritan ancestry—that all women who grimaced behind the footlights were overbearingly loud in person and manner, which loudness unmistakably reflected itself in their surroundings. From the point where he was invisible himself to the eyes of any occupant he again surveyed the windows—this time through the medium of gold eye-glasses. Judged superficially, at least, it might be the home of any one of quiet instincts and of perfectly blameless character. At once Dr. Hurst realized in increased degree the difficulty and delicacy of the mission he had undertaken.

Now, that mission was after this wise.

Last night his only son Richard had hardly spoken a word during the progress of dinner. Taxed with his extraordinary quietness, and probably in fear of an unpleasant prescription, he suddenly announced that he had found the partner of his life in one Ruth Lester, a light-comedy actress, whom he intended to marry during the coming Summer. The night before, he confessed, he had sat in a box with his two cousins and had witnessed the ovation which the public had tendered the actress upon her return to town, and afterwards he had sought her and told her of his undying devotion. The shiver of consternation that ran through Dr. Hurst and his sister at the appalling intelligence seemed also to animate the very china on the table.

An hour's persistent argument, which took place by the Doctor's set design in the consulting room after Miss Hurst had retired for the night, failed to convince Richard of the folly of his intentions. He simply set his weak mouth firmly, and, with the obstinacy so characteristic of weakness, showed his father that he was invulnerable to reason. The social disaster of the connection appealed to him no more than the moral disgrace.

After a sleepless night Dr. Hurst rose with one determination in his mind. To save the credit of the family he must embark on the painful duty of seeing Miss Lester immediately, and pointing out with all possible tact the extreme gravity of his only child and heir contracting such a *mésalliance*. For several generations the Hursts had prided themselves on their possession of blood and brain. The genealogical tree had been always tapering upwards, each successive branch fuller of finer sap than its predecessor, and yielding in turn a still more glorious issue. Could it be true that families, like nations, reached their zenith and then inevitably commenced to decline? The bare idea of anything so dreadful occurring in his lifetime strengthened Dr. Hurst in his resolution.

He put away his eye-glasses, thoughtfully fastened the two top buttons of his frock-coat, and stepped across the street. The most *difficile* patient interviewed in the course of a successful medical career had never tried his nerves like this one. He had to tell her straight out that she was below par, unfit for a variety of reasons to be Richard's wife, and that, if she did not retire gracefully from the field, sharp and unpleasant measures would be taken to keep her out of the family. With this clearly defined but disquieting purpose, Dr. Hurst ascended to the first floor and rang the bell of Ruth Lester's flat.

"Is Miss Lester at home?"

The servant looked him up and down. The professional manner, which never left the doctor, betrayed him.

"Yes, sir!"

"Can she see me?"

"I think so, sir. She's got a rehearsal on presently, but—"

"I shall not detain her very long."

The girl preceded him up the passage and tapped at a door. There was no response; the Doctor felt glad of the temporary respite. She opened the door and invited him to enter.

"What name shall I say, please?"

"Dr. Hurst."

She gave no sign of interest. It must at least be reckoned as a virtue to Miss Lester that she did not discuss her private affairs with her domestic.

A little later the maid was back.

"Miss Lester will see you in about five minutes, sir."

Dr. Hurst simply bowed. On hearing the footsteps without he had seated himself with his back to the window. Miss Lester could not, without obviousness, choose a similar position.

Internally the drawing-room bore out the impression derived from the external scrutiny. The scheme of color was subdued, artistic; the arrangement of the furniture indicated no lack of taste. Instead of a Chesterfield couch—linked in the Doctor's mind with a voluptuous luxury—there was a Sheraton settee of that primly upright description that defies comfort and discredits the mere thought of lounging. The few photographs lining the mantelpiece were, with one exception, of feminine folk only, whose plainness of feature and severity of attire set at nought the notion that, directly or indirectly, they could be connected with the stage. The one exception was a middle-aged gentleman in a naval costume which fitted him too badly to suggest that he had stepped out of a musical comedy. Doubtless a lieutenant . . . some distant relative maybe . . . Dr. Hurst felt vaguely disappointed.

He sat drawing his gloves through his hands and listening for a sound in the passage. Probably Miss Lester was putting her war paint on. He could imagine her before her glass twisting that bewitching curl into its most effective place, decorating herself with a necklace of sham diamonds imported from Paris, discarding one dress in favor of another of louder hue; and finally applying rouge and powder to cheeks rendered sallow by late hours and all manner of excess. The picture was hardly completed before the door opened. A young lady in a blue serge dress, only relieved by a little white at the throat, filled the aperture. The Doctor rose.

"Miss Lester?" He could not keep the surprise out of his voice.

"Yes, Dr. Hurst. I hope you will excuse my having kept you waiting, but the fact is I was making some pastry."

It was an inauspicious commencement, augurring ill for success. He had reckoned on seeing the domestic virtues set at open defiance or hugely under-rated; here was one—an outstanding one—spoken of with secret satisfaction and in a tone of voice that admitted no suspicion of insincerity. And the triumphant little smile capping the remark indicated that the speaker knew the value of her opening shot.

He had found no words.

"Won't you sit down?"

"Thanks! What a delightful morning!"

He was already mouthing polite platitudes—he who had planned to bring up his heavy artillery with a rush and rout the enemy before she could gain her breath. Miss Lester disconcerted him, she was so very different from the woman of his imagination. He had looked for a fluffy haired girl with a weak, doll-like face—his pet idea of a stage heroine—who spoke with a silly simper and cultivated on and off the stage all the affectations of her calling. This calm, firmly moulded, intellectual forehead; the large, dark eyes that seemed to read him through and through; the placid lips and steady demeanor, indicated a creature of another stamp altogether. The Doctor changed his tactics. Light musketry instead of heavy artillery must be the order of the fighting. He put on the smile that won him the lifelong reliance of many a timid patient.

"I trust your pastry will not burn while I am detaining you."

"No, thank you. My maid knows the oven to a 'T.' Do you know you quite alarmed her?"

"I? In what way?"

"It seems that she knew you to be a doctor directly she opened the door to you, and sprang to the conclusion—fortunately a wrong one—that I had some illness of which I had failed to inform her, and had called in your services."

Dr. Hurst held back his head for a laugh, but remembered in time.

"It's the habit I have of buttoning up my frock coat. You rarely see a business man buttoned up in that way, but most doctors do it."

"I wonder why."

"I suppose it gives a certain air of vigor and decision to a man, and then it certainly leaves the arms freer."

"And besides that you have a professional air, Dr. Hurst. I could have told you at once."

If only the limits of truth might have allowed him to return the compliment.

"Could you? It's the mark of my work, I suppose. But I've not come professionally to-day. It's—er—about Richard."

"Is he not well?"

Innocence was writ large in the fascinating eyes. She was either the most consummate of actresses or——

"He is perfectly well. But last night we had a painful scene at home. He informed his aunt and myself in calm, matter-of-fact tones that he was engaged to you."

The murder was out. But the melodramatic laugh of defiance which the Doctor expected to proceed from Miss Lester's lips did not come. Instead she gave a little start and sat back rigidly in her chair, obviously rather perplexed and annoyed.

"Dr. Hurst, that was rather premature."

He caught at the ray of hope.

"Is it not true, then?"

(*Continued on page* 13.)

DRESSY AFTERNOON GOWNS

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 9.

2059

No. 2059. Ladies' Princess Dress fitted to the figure by **flat shirrings.** The material is cream-colored batiste embroidered in rose-colored dots about an inch wide. The yoke, collar and edging on the sleeves are of cream-colored cluny lace. The model would be attractive made up in chiffon mull, embroidered pongenette, or printed gauze, combined with Irish, Valenciennes or Spanish lace. The dress is made over a low-neck, short-sleeved slip of light pink lawn, and is a charming model for a dressy Summer gown. In plain lawn or cotton voile, with the collar, yoke and edgings of French embroidery, it would be a pretty frock for morning wear. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 12 yards of batiste 27 inches wide, with 1¼ yards of cluny lace and one piece of edging.

Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2060-1761. Ladies' Dress in white mousseline with the ruffles on the sleeves, skirt and waist of fine Valenciennes lace. Worn over a white or colored slip with a sash of pink, blue or flowered ribbon it makes a charming gown for afternoon wear. The waist, **No. 2060,** is made with short sleeves and no lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5½ yards of material 22 inches wide, with ¾ yard of 18-inch allover and one piece of edging.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, **No. 1761,** is a one-piece circular model, gathered into the belt and trimmed with four gathered ruffles edged with lace. The length in front is 42 inches and 45 inches in the back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 5¾ yards of 27 inches or 4½ yards of 44-inch material, with 6 yards extra of 27-inch or 3½ of 44-inch for ruffles and 2 pieces of lace.

Price, 15 cents.

The model makes up well and would be most effective in flowered organdie or mull, or in any of the plain colored gauzes, muslins or batistes. In chambray or cotton voile it would be charming for morning wear.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

"Surely he—Richard—did not tell you that we were engaged?"

The Doctor thought a moment.

"I remember now he did put it rather differently. He said he had found the partner of his life. But the two things seemed to correspond."

"Not quite, Doctor."

"I could not have mistaken his meaning. He went on to speak of marriage."

"I'll be open with you—as open as you have been with me. Day before yesterday your son asked me to be his wife. I did not give him any definite answer, but begged for a week to consider. He has promised to keep away from me till its expiration. Then I am to give him his answer."

Her tones, rich when unmoved, had grown still richer with feeling. The Doctor could only escape from the spell of her magnetism by keeping his gaze averted.

"Excuse me, Miss Lester, but you have given Dick some ground for hope."

"He may have read it in my eyes. I do care for him very much indeed."

"Yet you hesitated."

"Yes, I hesitated."

A feeling of satisfaction—the first he had experienced since he entered the house—stole through the Doctor. He stumbled blindly on.

"I can quite understand, Miss Lester. You felt, of course, that, in marrying my son, you would be marrying out of your own sph—circle You anticipated the objections of his relations You foresaw how it would hamper him in his future career. You were very sensible."

He had resumed his ease and could afford to cross his knees. Already victory was in his grasp.

"No, Dr. Hurst. I'm ashamed to say not one of those things even occurred to me."

His eyebrows went up. His mouth dropped, disappointed.

"What, then?"

"I only considered one thing. Did I love Dick better than my art? And I'm not sure—yet."

There was a moment's silence. The Doctor looked hard at her, summing up her character. A pathetic, wistful expression was in her face, bringing out lines of thought—a beauty of intelligence (finer far than the beauty of the person) which had been merely suggested before. One frivolous word, an angry gesture—and the man of the world would have penetrated her armor. But this air of sober dignity utterly discomfited him. A stubborn, obstinate, hardly sincere attitude of displeasure was his only cue.

He began slowly to draw on his left-hand glove.

"At any rate you know now, Miss Lester, my views upon such an alliance for my son."

"Why do you object to me?"

The quietly put question sent a cold shiver through him. He was riding full tilt now against his convictions.

"Personally, I have found no objection to you, not in the least—apart from Dick. I'll make no bones about it. You are different from what I expected. But I have other views for Dick. I promised his dear mother on her death-bed that one of my chief concerns in life would be to see him suitably married. No Hurst yet has married beneath him."

He had to say it; but oh! the brute he felt himself! His fingers were trembling with agitation; he could hardly get them into his glove. Anybody but a lady, he was aware, would have hurled passionate defiance at him. Ruth Lester only said quietly:

"I'm afraid, Dr. Hurst, your notions and mine of a man marrying beneath him don't quite tally."

He rose. The final word seemed said. Then he was conscious how gladly, had circumstances been different, he would have received this delightful woman as his daughter-in-law. If she had only been well born, possessed of means, untainted by that profession, the taint of which —to his unconsciously bigoted mind—must pertain to her for life.

She rose too. There was an awkward pause. His gaze wandered nervously to the naval photograph on the mantelpiece.

" A relative of yours."

It was her father. She conquered the temptation. "Yes," she said.

Dr. Hurst bowed himself gravely out.

II.

Dr. Hurst paced his consulting-room. The clock on the mantel-piece pointed to ten minutes past four. By now the messenger he had sent to Miss Lester would be arriving at her flat; by the half hour, if her steps were expeditious, she would be here. It was a difficult interval to bridge.

He sat down in the big chair that seemed to engulf his person and took up a medical book, but, finding it impossible to read, quietly let the leaves close over his eye-glasses. The most humiliating moment of his life was coming; he could not face it with anything like equanimity. To suffer a wrong to pass would have been easy, to do the right thing he meant to do terribly difficult.

Once he went to the door and opened it. From the next room came a deep and prolonged snore —the sound he was listening for. He closed the door with a gesture of disgust.

Into his mind came the picture of the room he had that morning visited. Blank walls, the paper peeling off in places; a couple of chairs, one with only three legs; a shabby dressing-table; a rickety old bed. On it lay a chorus girl, Elsie Dudley by name, in the grip of double pneumonia. Her singing days seemed over, save that she still had breath enough to sing the praises of the woman who was befriending her. Who had brought those delicacies heaped on the dressing-table? Ruth Lester. Who had sent her that warm eider-down quilt? Ruth Lester. Who was paying her rent and had summoned him—the great lung specialist—at the sacrifice he knew of her own pride? The same Ruth Lester.

"If you wait a little while, you may see her," Elsie had said to him. "She's gone to a rehearsal. Oh, I remember now she told me not to mention her name to you. I hope she won't mind."

The Doctor had not waited. But to-night he was going to do Miss Lester ample justice.

The half-hour struck. The tinkle of a hansom outside. He listened attentively. No, it had passed; she was probably coming on foot. Dr.

(*Continued on page* 15.)

(From a painting by Ridgway Knight)

CALLING THE FERRRYMAN

Shirt-Waist Suits and Costumes

Nos. 2012-2015. Ladies' Shirt-Waist Suit

Nos. 2012-2015. Ladies' Shirt-waist Suit in light pink linen, worn with a tie and belt of soft white silk. The waist, No. 2012, is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 2015, is a six-gored model in walking length. It is made with an inverted plait back and front, and has two bias folds of the material around the bottom. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2019-1616. Ladies' Linen Suit

Nos. 2037-2038. Ladies' Afternoon Gown

Nos. 2037-2038. Afternoon Gown of fine Alice-blue batiste, combined with insertions and ruffles of cream colored Valenciennes lace. The waist, No. 2037, is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards of lace, and 1¼ yards of allover for the yoke. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 2038, cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 5¾ yards of 27-inch material, with 47 yards of lace. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2019-1616. Ladies' Eton Suit in dove-gray linen, ornamented with medallions and edgings of cream-colored lace. The Eton, No. 2019, is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material, with 4 yards of lace edging and 9 medallions. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 1616, is a five-gored model with inverted plaits in the front, sides and back. Length in front 43 inches and 45 inches in the back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 6½ yards of 40-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2014-2011. Ladies' Costume in light yellow chambray, with a vest of tan-colored embroidery. The tie and belt are of soft brown taffetas, and small pearl buttons hold the straps in place. The waist, No. 2014, is made without a lining, and is closed at the side of the front. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 2011, is a five-gored circular model. The back gore is an applied box-plaited section. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 6½ yards of 44-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2020-1765. Ladies' Shirt-waist Suit in crush-strawberry lawn, with the collar, band down the front and around the sleeves in eyelet embroidery in white. The tie and belt are of black louisine silk. The waist, No. 2020, is made without a lining, and has a low collar and elbow sleeves. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material, with ⅝ of 22 inch white linen to be embroidered for the collar, band down the front and around the sleeves.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 1765, is a five-gored section lengthened by a gathered flounce. The lower edge of the flounce and skirt have graduated tucks. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 5¾ yards of 27-inch material, with 47 yards of lace. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2014-2011. Ladies' Costume

Nos. 2021-2022. Ladies' Afternoon dress in white Persian lawn, combined with heavy white embroidery. The waist, **No. 2021,** closes in the back and is made with elbow sleeves and no lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material, with ½ yard of allover for the yoke and 1½ yards of both insertion and edging. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, **No. 2022,** is a one-piece tucked skirt lengthened by a tucked flounce. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Nos. 2020-1765. Ladies' Shirt-Waist Suit

It requires 5 yards of 48-inch material for 26-inch size, with 14 yards of insertion.

Price, 15 cents.

All these models are particularly appropriate for the warm days of Summer. As all of them are unlined, they can be made up in any of the thin lawns, organdies, batiste or mulls, and owing to their simplicity of style they can be worn as morning as well as afternoon dresses.

Nos. 2021-2022. Ladies' Afternoon Gown

(*Continued from page 13.*)

Hurst commenced to pace the room again. He was experiencing in tenfold degree the agitation of certain of his patients.

At last there were footsteps more directly beneath the window. His quick ear detected the tread of two people—one heavier than the other—ascending the front-door steps. The double ring at the bell which followed was unmistakably his man's. She had come.

He shifted his big chair just beyond the area of the lamplight and sat down in it waiting. A moist track showed where he moved the palms of his hands along the elbows of the seat. He was more afraid of this chit of a girl than he had ever been of a woman in his life.

"Miss Lester, sir."

He rose, courteously gave his hand, and with an old-fashioned gesture motioned her to a chair.

"I'm sorry to have brought you out on such a bleak afternoon. I'm afraid we are going to have some more rain."

"HE HAD SAT IN A BOX WITH HIS TWO COUSINS AND HAD WITNESSED THE OVATION"

She smiled as she loosened her jacket. "I go out in all weathers, Dr. Hurst, and never take any harm. I think I must be a very hardy little plant."

In an apparently casual glance (for her amount of self-possession put him at greater ease) he had summed up her attire. The impression created before was not contradicted. The simple hat blended with the simple costume; she wore her clothes, not as extraneous, purchased material, but as part and parcel of herself—hers by right of personality. And this time the Doctor's paramount sensation was one of pleasurable satisfaction.

They were seated opposite one another, but both partly in the shadow. To-night there would be little need to follow each expression of her face. At their last interview his had been the rôle of judge, miserably as it had been filled; now their positions seemed reversed. He hid a nervous cough behind his hand. She waited to hear the reason of her summons.

He began abruptly.

"I wonder, Miss Lester, if that little Dudley girl can possibly pull through. It will be largely your doing if she does."

He looked up to gauge the effect of his words. Over her forehead above the eyes rose two lines of annoyance.

"Dr. Hurst, I didn't mean my name to be introduced."

"I know you didn't, and admired you for it."

"Elsie told you?"

"Yes. Her heart was too brimful of gratitude to keep silent. Why did you not wish me to know?"

She showed the first signs of agitation. A tassel on the front of her costume almost succumbed to the clutch of her fingers.

"I preferred to be an anonymous friend."

"But why?"

"Because—because I wanted you from the first to be prejudiced neither for nor against me."

"I understand," he said, after a pause.

"And I've really done so very little for her."

"Opinions may differ about that."

There was genuine commendation in his tones. She could not help smiling a little at the reversal of attitude.

"Excuse me, Dr. Hurst, but did you bring me here to talk about Elsie? If there is anything more I can do for her—"

"You have done everything possible. It was about another matter. You remember our conversation of a few days ago?"

"I do."

"To-morrow is, I think, the day when my son expects his answer from you?"

She inclined her head. His manner was growing less and less at ease.

"I let you know at our first interview some objections that I had to such a union. I say 'had,' you notice."

She looked up at him startled. He continued with a pedantry largely derived from nervousness. saw her movement to speak. "Stop! I've granted that your character is above reproach, but you fancy social position still blocks the way. Believe me, it doesn't. I would gladly accept you as my daughter this very moment if—"

He hesitated, unable for an instant to frame the next words. Little did she guess the nature of the struggle passing through his mind. His boasted family tradition, genuine love for the highest virtues, reticence to reveal such inmost things to a comparative stranger—each contributed to his hesitation. At last, in a voice hardly to be recognized as his own, the sentence was out.

"If Dick were worthy of you."

"Worthy of me?"

"Don't ask me to repeat it, Miss Lester. You see what it costs me. I believe I've done more thinking this week—more hard, unpleasant thinking—than in the whole of my professional career. Tell me, had you any suspicions about Dick?"

"Of what nature, Dr. Hurst?"

His mouth contracted as though at a bitter taste.

"That he was weak in will—and drank sometimes."

"I guessed the former, never the latter."

"It's hardly his fault. It was born in him—from his mother. There was always that skeleton in our cupboard. The last week he has broken

"I was arguing, I admit, on insufficient premises. I'll not deny, Miss Lester, that in you certain notions to to which I tenaciously clung have received a rude shock. I will allow now that one may be an actress and yet not forfeit her right to the virtues one likes to associate with sanctified womanhood. But perhaps it's the exception that proves the rule."

She thought that she perceived the trend of his argument. His trepidation was accounted for now. He had summoned her here to reverse his decision, to put her hand in Dick's and give them both his blessing. It was a triumph of personality—of personality won through character — which put every one of her stage triumphs absolutely in the shade. Yet she could only stammer:

"You are very kind, Dr. Hurst."

"Not at all, my dear girl. Perhaps I'm going to be very cruel now. Understand that, in spite of what I say, I have not wavered from my decision. You and Dick must never marry." He

(*Continued on page 58*)

New Ideas in Fancy Work

A Chair Pillow in Cross-stitch, and the Pretty Canvas Braiding

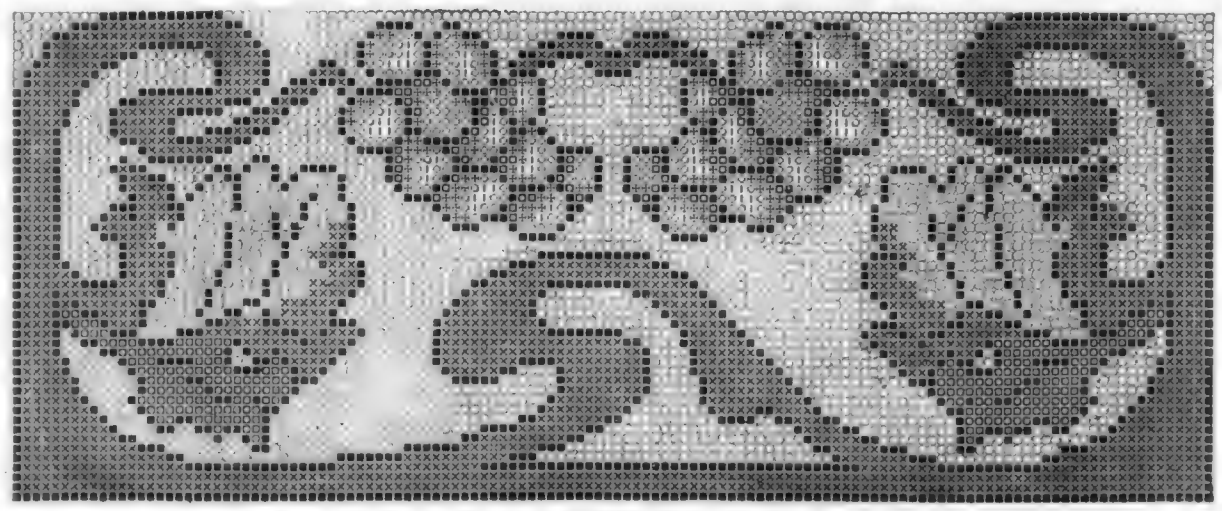
The long, narrow chair-pillow, illustrated on this page, is not only a very useful article of furniture—one of the minor aids in beautifying an apartment, but also in making it the needlewoman will find a delightful occupation for her industrious fingers. It is done in cross-stitch on the usual canvas used for that purpose, with wool and silk, the latter showing in the lightest tint used. The scheme of the pattern as developed is as follows:

Black, darkest olive, lighter olive, lightest olive, darkest gray-green, lighter shade of gray-green, lightest shade of gray-green, in silk; bluish-green for filling in.

The design represents a grape-vine and leaves with the bunches of the fruit gracefully disposed so that there is no stiffness. In making it, the canvas should be marked in outline by working the outside row in black around three sides. This gives the dimensions, which will be found, according to French measurements, 40 centimetres long by 17 centimetres wide, this corresponding to 16 inches long by 6½ inches wide.

The filling-in is done in bluish-green of a peacock tint, and naturally the reverse side is made to correspond. This marine blue is a charming color for use in Summer fancy-work, as it suggests the sea. Felt or wool satine or reps can be used for this reverse side, and a heavy ball fringe of the same color is set, when the pillow is stuffed and finished, across the lower edge, a heavy cable cord with ball tassels being set around the whole outside edge, and knotted in loops to hang over the posts of the chair-back. In making the pillow it is advisable to make it in a separate slip, like a sofa-pillow, and stuff it with either hair or feathers, according to preference. It can then be easily removed when it becomes necessary to send the pillow to the cleaner.

FINISHED CHAIR-PILLOW SHOWING THE BALL FRINGE AND CORD AND TASSELS

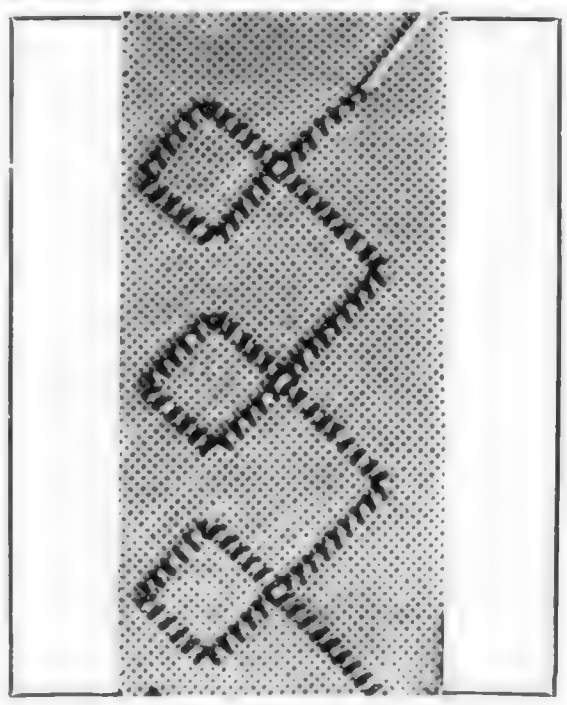


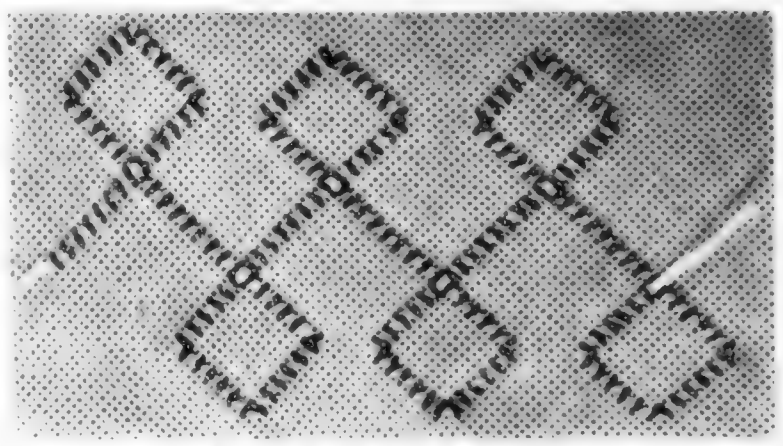
DETAIL OF CHAIR-PILLOW SHOWING THE STITCHES AS FOLLOWS:

Black · Darkest Olive · Lighter Olive · Lightest Olive · Darkest Gray-green · Lighter Gray-green · Lightest Gray-green · Greenish-white Silk · Greenish-blue for filling

Canvas Braiding

The methods of utilizing canvas or scrim for dress and household decoration are practically unlimited. Therefore there is little reason for surprise that another style of fancy-work has been lately discovered, and as it is both quick and easy, it is likely to be accorded a friendly welcome and a swift popularity. This last novelty is simply an adaptation of the old-fashioned braiding patterns, the work being carried out over the surface of the canvas in two different threads, different both in size and color. The coarse make of thread is laid on the canvas, twisted and turned in the desired directions; while the finer thread is employed in overcasting its companion, and thereby attaching it securely to the background. The effect is charming, and the meshes of the canvas, being regular in themselves, have the admirable quality of making the small colored stitches succeed one another in absolute regularity. If these small stitches were placed at uneven distances much of the charm of the work would be destroyed. Some of the modern Swiss and German braiding work, done with fine, white braid on a linen foundation, and overcast with red or blue cotton, would have a far better appearance if there were any means of insuring regularity in the interval between the stitches; but, unfortunately, there is none, and consequently the finished pieces of work often wear a decidedly amateurish air.





EXAMPLES OF CANVAS BRAIDING

Canvas braiding is well adapted for table covers, tray cloths, nightdress cases, and, in fact, the various uses to which scrim is put nowadays. The simplicity, yet effectiveness, of the work constitutes one of its chief merits, and, being so speedily accomplished, it commends itself.

The braiding design being continuous, naturally the coarse thread must be used from a ball or reel, so as to avoid having any short ends; but the fine thread is employed in needlefuls in the ordinary manner. Of course, the exact threads selected depend on the quality of the canvas; a coarse make of canvas demands a stout thread for the braid, whereas a finer style of foundation only necessitates one of the usual thick mercerized threads. The braiding thread is best chosen to match the shade of the canvas, although this is not an arbitrary rule and can be altered to suit the individual taste of the worker; the overcasting thread is always a matter of choice, but it should present a decided contrast to the other. For if not, the small stitches will not show properly. Very pale colors, therefore, are inadmissible; pale pinks should give way to scarlets or shades of cherry; a rich blue should be substituted for the exquisite but faint sky shades; vivid oranges and bright heliotrope (almost a purple) must replace their paler brethren if the work is to avoid the accusation of insipidity. But if a little care and judgment is used in selecting the colors, the results will be immediate and delightful.

The braiding thread is invariably laid over a row of holes, either across or down the canvas—never diagonally—and the small stitches that secure it in position are set in the holes on either side; not in every hole, though, only in every alternate hole, so as to leave a space between them through which the coarser thread may be seen. The corners are turned up by putting the thread twice into the same hole, approaching it from a different direction, so as to form a right angle. The under thread is, as usual, merely twisted in the desired direction. Any of the old braiding patterns are admissible for this purpose, and can easily be adapted in a few minutes to the canvas foundation. Circles must be transformed into squares and all curves be changed to angles; but these alterations are simple, and do not cost more than a few minutes' thought. Or the worker can design her own pattern without much difficulty, for it is easy to count the number of holes and stitches if in momentary doubt.

Although the threads must not run diagonally across the canvas, yet the canvas itself may be cut on the cross, and the design thus worked diagonally—a very different thing. In the illustrations shown here of canvas braiding this system has been followed in order to obtain the diamonds necessary to the pattern. It will be noticed that the threads run with the canvas, yet the effect is that of diagonal lines, and the result is distinctly successful.

A Group of Storiettes

By C. E. Burton

Getting His Own Way

AND having come to that conclusion," said the mistress of many acres by right of purchase, "I am sure you will agree with me that the sooner it is over the better.

"Here is a cheque for the salary to which you are entitled in lieu of notice, and in an hour's time the motor will be ready to take you to the station. Your baggage can be sent on afterwards if you have not time to pack. I shall tell my friends that you were called away by the sudden illness of a relative."

"And the real reason?" asked the girl.

Standing erect in the glow of shaded lamps in the library, she overtopped the elder woman by inches, and looked, as indeed she was, her superior in all things save money. She was angry, but she had her emotions well in hand. The elder woman spluttered somewhat.

"The real reason," she said, "is that I will not have the affections of my son entangled by any . . . "

"Pray say no more," said the girl. There was a dark flush on her cheek and her eyes were dangerous. "You have carried your point. I agree with you that it is absolutely impossible for me to stay here one moment longer than I am obliged to."

As the motor dropped down the long incline towards the lodge-gates the girl's thoughts were bitter. Entangle his affections! The idea was preposterous. But her own heart . . . She knew well enough that its sickening, numbing pain was not due to regret at leaving anything or anybody up at the hall, save one. Why had he come back from abroad to bring a new interest into her life, and then . . . And yet she knew she would not have parted with her sorrow for a kingdom. Love is an illogical passion.

As the chauffeur took the turn into the main road a voice hailed them.

"Hallo, there! Who's that?"

"It's I," said the girl. "I'm going to the station."

The car stopped.

"That's sudden, isn't it?" said the voice.

"Very," said the girl.

The owner of the voice came to the side of the tonneau. "I'm going to drive you," he said.

In two minutes the car was under way again, and the chauffeur and the lodge-keeper were exchanging confidences in the gateway.

"What's wrong?" asked the car's new driver.

"I have to go to London," said the girl.

"Are any of your people ill?"

Silence. She could not lie to him.

"Have you quarreled with my mother?"

"More or less."

"About what?"

"I cannot tell you," said the girl after a long pause.

"I think I know," he said; "she has dropped a hint or two. She imagines that I have been making a fool of myself. I haven't."

"Oh!" said the girl.

"No. I've done the most sensible thing I ever did in my life. I've fallen in love with you."

"Look here," he went on, "I've got you at a disadvantage, I know; but I'm not brute enough to press it. Will you answer me one question quite truthfully?"

The girl bowed her head.

"Honor bright?"

"Honor bright." She would refuse him of course when he asked it.

"Is there any other man that you care for more than you do for me?"

Silence again.

"Come, you remember, 'honor bright'?'"

"No," said the girl. She said it so softly that he had to bend dangerously near to catch it.

"Then I shall win you yet," he said, as the car drew into the station-yard.

And he was the type of man who makes a habit, in the big things of life, of getting his own way.

Valor and Discretion

BEING of a somewhat romantic disposition, she had imagined herself to be very much in love with her second-cousin, who, for his part, had found her entirely charming, and had gone out to his ship on the China Station with the avowed intention of waiting forty years for her, if necessary, or perishing of a broken heart in the attempt.

When the greatest plutocrat of those parts began later to show her what is called marked attention, she repulsed him somewhat unkindly, not the less so because her parents, who were old-fashioned people, urged her not to lose an opportunity obviously offered by Providence for the repair of family fortunes.

But the plutocrat, who was a young man of an optimistic, not to say a determined, habit of mind, listened to the blandishments of the mother, and renewed his suit. And since constant dropping wears away a stone, and a really insistent parent has a way of triumphing in the end, she finally accepted him, and wrote a tragic letter to her cousin on the China Station begging him to destroy her letters and forget her, as she deserved to be forgotten. At which the cousin, who was engaged at the moment in falling deeply in love with a consul's daughter, felt very much relieved, and replied in the strain of noble self-sacrifice, which made the girl more profoundly miserable than ever.

"WROTE A TRAGIC LETTER BEGGING HIM TO FORGET HER"

She had now been engaged for six months; and though the kindness and devotion of her lover were beyond all praise, she still kept him at a distance. But she had begun to feel sorry for him at times, and had even whispered to her heart that under other circumstances they might have been happy together.

And now she was walking in the wilderness, at the end of her father's garden, holding in her hand a sheet of thin, crackly foreign paper, which announced that a marriage had been arranged and would shortly take place on the China Station. She felt a strange feeling of elation, and she told herself that this was because she loved her cousin's happiness better than her own. Which was absurd.

A twig snapped behind her, and she turned, to face her lover. His face was unusually grave.

"I'm glad to find you alone," he said, "because I have something to say to you. I shall say it very clumsily, because I don't know any better."

She murmured a conventional something, which was inaudible, and he continued:

"We have been engaged now for six months. At first I hoped to be able to win your love. Well, I haven't succeeded; and I heard yesterday, by the merest chance, that there was a reason. It would be foolish for me to pretend ignorance of the facts. I know now that you were coerced into giving a promise that no decent man would wish you to keep; and I want you, if I have not already become entirely hateful to you, to forgive me for any pain I have caused you."

"You—you are very kind," she murmured. At this moment it dawned upon her that the man who was indispensable to her happiness was not on the China Station. There was a long pause.

"If you knew me as I am," she said, "you would not—care for me."

"My love," he said—and his voice shook—"I shall love you always."

They never knew how it came about, but when eyes meet it improves the understanding, and she was sobbing, quite happily, upon his shoulder, while he was murmuring all sorts of silly things.

A gardener coming down the path turned away with the instinct of a perfect gentleman. Shall we be less discreet?

A Question of Principle

SHE had mistrusted him, and anger was hot in his heart. The details are of no consequence.

Suffice it that it was a small matter involving a great question of principle, so he told himself. He knew that they must part; and he looked with a certain mournful satisfaction down the dreary vista of the future—his own seared and blighted life, and hers embittered by remorse.

(*Continued on page* 19)

ATTRACTIVE SUMMER MODELS

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 9.

Nos. 2061-2062. Ladies' gown of biscuit silk and lace. The waist, **No. 2061,** cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The circular skirt, **No. 2062,** is made with graduated folds. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2063-2064. Ladies' gown of white foulard polka dotted in black with belt and tie of black silk. The waist, **No. 2063,** cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, **No. 2064,** is tucked on each seam and cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2061-2062 require 13 yards of 27-inch material for the entire costume, with 5 yards extra for the folds on the skirt, 3 yards of 21-inch of contrasting colored taffetas for the girdle and trimmings on the waist and skirt, and 2 yards of 36-inch allover lace.

Nos. 2063-2064 require 11 yards of 36-inch material for the entire costume, with ½ yard of 18-inch allover lace and 5 yards of insertion for the waist, and 2 yards of 21-inch taffetas for the belt and tie.

(*Continued from page 17*)

r silly little piece of girlish jealousy assumed rible proportions.

"If you mistrust me now," he said (and his es were cold and level, as he knew they ought be from the books he had read), "why should ever trust me? You may think your faith me will never be shaken again, but you would ve said yesterday that it would never be shak- at all, and now——"

"But—but——" said the girl (and her face was pale, for his magnificent sternness really impressed her); "I didn't really mean it—I mean, I only meant——" She faltered under his gaze and stopped.

"I fear our engagement has been a mistake," he said. (Cold, level tone as before. Really, no man in a book could have done it better.) "Where there is not perfect trust there cannot be perfect love. It is better to end it all."

The girl looked up into his face, and there were tears in her eyes. Real violet eyes with tears in them are terribly hard to resist. He did not meet her gaze unflinchingly, as the man in the book would have done, but dropped his own.

"Good-bye," he said, and held out his hand. It shook perceptibly, but she did not notice it. She was crying, not sniffling, but crying in great, deep, gasping sobs.

That vanquished him. It swept him, as it were, clean off his feet, away from principles and priggishness. In an instant he was on his knees beside her, calling himself all the hard names of which he could think, kissing the hands that shielded her face. It was not in the books. A plague upon the books!

The girl was still crying; but her head was on his shoulder, and they were happy tears.

THE END

"I SHALL LOVE YOU ALWAYS"

The Shirt-waist Problem

By Maude E. Smith Hymers

"Do you know, I just dread to see the shirt-waist season come again," declared the little stenographer between clicks.

"Oh, how can you? I'm delighted!" exclaimed the feminine bookkeeper, looking quite shocked.

"Of course, they are neat and pretty and all that, but it hurts me to see the state they come back from the laundry in. The white waists are hard enough to keep looking presentable, but now that the dainty colored waists are to be so much worn, it will be harder than ever," mourned the stenographer, pathetically.

"But I don't understand; there's nothing so pretty for office wear," declared the puzzled bookkeeper.

"Of course, you don't understand, because you can have your waists washed at home; but if you had to have them done at steam laundries or by careless washerwomen, as I and so many other homeless girls do, you would feel differently. No matter what color the shirt-waist is, it is faded and ugly before the season is over, whatever the material or the price paid for laundering, while the white ones are eaten into holes."

"Faded? Why, then they can't be washed properly," said the bookkeeper in surprise.

"Oh, you innocent! Anyone would know that you had nothing to do with steam laundries from your astonishment. Properly or not the best work of the steam laundries will ruin either white or colored waists in a season, since they use so much bleaching agent to take the place of careful work and sunshine. I should be willing to pay any reasonable sum to get my shirt-waists laundered by some one who didn't use strong powders, and who knew how to do the work nicely."

"Mamma doesn't use it, and my waists always look fresh and clean," said the bookkeeper, reflectively.

"Indeed they do, and because of it you are the envy of all the girls. How I wish I could beg your mother to do my shirt-waists while she does yours," cried the little typewritist.

"Why, maybe she will; I'll talk to her about it," said the bookkeeper. And she did so, with the result that the typewritist went through the shirt-waist season with a lightened countenance.

She also told her girl friends, who brought their waists to be laundered in the old-fashioned way, instead of taking them to the steam laundries. Washing nothing but shirt-waists one woman can do the work well and painstakingly for a number of customers, with considerable benefit to all concerned.

For the dainty lavender shades that are so popular she has a turpentine bath, a tablespoonful of turpentine to a pail of water, in which the goods are soaked before washing; while the blues and pinks alternate between baths of salt and sugar of lead. These set and freshen the colors, and keep the waists as dainty as when they come from the store. For the black and white there is a solution of black pepper, which is said to keep them bright, and in fact there is a special bath for the various shades.

Then the ironing is done with not too hot irons, and there being no stiff cuffs to bother with, she can do much better work than the laundries. Then, too, in doing so many she can afford to charge a few cents less than the laundry price, which is an extra inducement, although most girls are willing to pay more rather than less for such superior work.

Women who are anxious to earn pin money at home, why not try this plan, and make a specialty of laundering shirt-waists as the dainty things should be done? The work can be made both pleasant and profitable in almost any locality.

Tid-bits of Fun and Nonsense

"Laugh and the World Laughs with you"

A BREAFAST OF LEARNING

As lately a sage on fine ham was repasting
(Though for breakfast too savory, I ween),
He exclaimed to a friend who sat silent and fasting,
"What a breakfast of learning is mine!"
"A breakfast of learning!" with wonder he cried,
And laughed, for he thought him mistaken.
"Why, what is it else," the sage quickly replied,
"When I'm making large extracts from Bacon?"

DIFFICULT TO BUY

1. A cushion for the seat of war.
2. A table for a brown study.
3. A blanket for "the cradle of the deep."
4. A razor to shave the face of the earth.
5. A liniment to heal the pane of glass.

INSULT ADDED TO INJURY

"Sedgeley's cow got into my garden and ate all the grass off the lawn."

"What did he do?"

"Sent me a bill for using his cow as a lawn-mower."

HIS INTERVIEW

Young M. C.—Well, my dear, what do you think? I had the honor of being interviewed this morning on the leading topics of the day?

His Wife—Indeed! What did you say?

Young M. C.—I really can't tell until I see the paper.

NOT WORTH MUCH

Biggs (to cabman)—What will you charge to take me and my wife to Blank's Hotel?"

Cabman—Two dollars, sir.

Biggs—And how much for taking me alone?

Cabman—The same—two dollars.

Biggs (to his wife)—There, dear, you see how much you are valued at.

ONE OR THE OTHER

She—I wonder why they hung that picture?

He—Perhaps they couldn't catch the artist.

WILLING TO OBLIGE

Obliging Barber (having shaved off one side of a man's mustache)—There, sir! If you like the effect, I'll shave the other side also.

ANOTHER VERSION

Charles—James, my lad, a donkey wished to cross a river. There was no boat, the donkey could not swim, the bridge was away, and the river too deep to wade. How did the donkey cross?

James—Sorry, but you can't catch me with that chestnut. You expect me to say "Give it up," so that you can reply, "So did the other donkey!"

Charles—Not at all. I said the bridge was a way—and so it would be, a very simple way.

FOUGHT—NOT FIGHTING

Sympathetic Small Girl—Oh, you poor little boy, have you been fighting?

Gory and Begrimed Boy—No; I've been fought.

LOOKING FOR A FRIEND

The department store salesman had taken twenty-nine rolls of dress goods from the shelf and was a trifle impatient. "Madam," he said politely, "isn't there anything here which suits you?" "No," replied the fair shopper; "I guess I won't select the goods now. You see, I'm just looking for a friend." "There's another roll on the shelf," said the salesman. "I'll take it down if you think your friend is likely to be in it."

RATHER A DIFFERENT THING

"Now, Mr. Green, where are you going? Are you training for a race?"

"No!" shouted Mr. Green in return. "I'm racing for a train!"

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

Mrs. Bossingham—When you led me to the altar, Alfred, you were a very solitary man. In fact, you married for sympathy.

Alfred—Well, my dear, our acquaintance don't refuse it me.

Dainty Garments for Little Folk

No. 2024. Girl's Guimpe Dress

No. 2024. Girl's Guimpe Dress in red lawn with white polka dots. Sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material with 2½ yards of Swiss for the guimpe. The neck and sleeves of the guimpe require 2 yards of lace. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2023. Girl's Dress

No. 2023. Girl's Dress in light green silk gingham. It is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. For an 8-year size it will require 3¾ yards of material 36 inches wide.

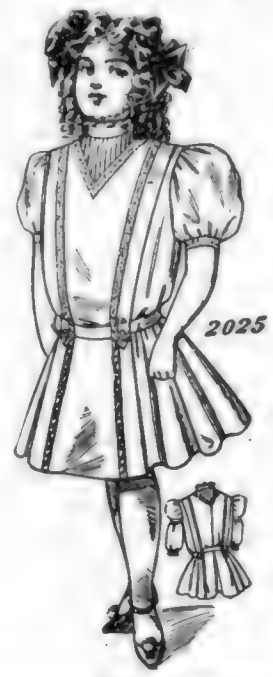
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2026. Little Girl's Dress in sheer white Paris muslin. It is cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years requires 2¾ yards of 30-inch material, with 4 yards of insertion and 7 yards of lace edging. The V-shaped section requires ½ yard of finely tucked muslin. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2026. Little Girl's Dress

No. 2034. Girl's Coat

No. 2025. Girl's Dress in lilac and white striped lawn, with insertions and guimpe of white embroidery. The front and back has a wide box-plait, trimmed at the waist line with white pearl buttons. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 3¼ yards of material 36 inches wide with 5½ yards of insertion for the whole dress, and 1½ yards of 36-inch mull with 1½ yards of 18-inch allover for the guimpe. Price, 15 cents.



No. 2025. Girl's Guimpe Dress

No. 2030. Child's Dress to be worn with or without a guimpe. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 4¾ yards of 30-inch material with three yards of insertion and 4 yards of edging. The guimpe requires 1½ yards of material 36 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2031. Child's Round Yoke Apron in red and white striped or checkered gingham. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material or 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2030. Child's Guimpe Dress

No. 2034. Girl's Coat in white mohair, ornamented with white and gold braid and white pearl buttons. The model is a good one for every day coats in black and white check goods as well as dark blue eolienne. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material, with 5 yards of braid and 1 dozen buttons. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2031. Child's Round Yoke Apron

No. 2035. Girl's Coat in natural colored pongee, with collar and cuffs of cream colored lace over light blue silk. The coat and cape both stitched in light blue silk. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2035. Girl's Coat

No. 1270. Child's Bishop Dress. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years will require 3 yards of 32 inch material and 1½ yards of edging. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1270. Child's Bishop Dress

No. 1604. Child's Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material and ½ yard of allover.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1604. Child's Dress

No. 1563. Child's French Dress. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

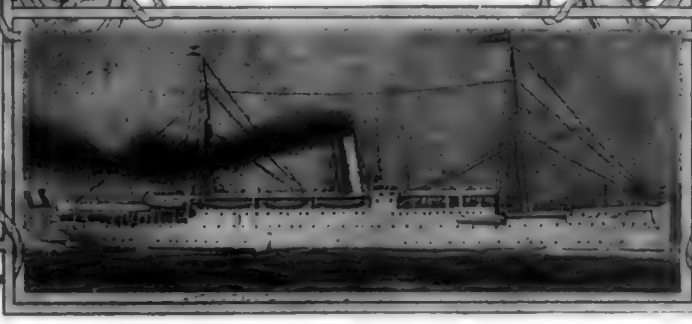
No. 1563. Child's French Dress

THE DOCK AT HOBOKEN

A Trip Abroad

Hints from the Note-book of a Practical Traveler. I.

By William P. Abnelt



THE DOCK AT PLYMOUTH

Many books and essays have been offered to the trans-Atlantic traveler, but few contain the really valuable information and hints so essential to the inexperienced voyager. Experience is the best teacher in traveling abroad, but the following condensed notes are intended to save the novice much inconvenience and also loss of time and money. Having crossed the ocean for the fifty-first time last January, making the voyage on all lines, and having traveled extensively in almost all European countries, I spent, like everybody else, much time and money unnecessarily during the earlier time of my travels.

The Languages

When going about in Europe a knowledge of English, French and German is a good asset, although English alone will carry one very comfortably through almost all countries. Unless you speak French and German pretty well, do not attempt to talk to strangers in their language; they will often misunderstand you and you will get the wrong information. It is better to speak English, for you will be surprised how many answers in your own tongue you will receive. Almost all waiters speak English over there, and in the best English, French, and Italian hotels you will find German waiters speaking the four languages. German hotel-keepers, and also the Austrian and Swiss, send their sons a year or two at a time to the different countries as waiters to study the languages. After they have assimilated the knowledge of these three or four languages they return to their native country, and that is the reason you find more linguists in German, Swiss and Austrian hotels than in any others.

It is interesting to walk through the streets of Paris, Milan or Berlin and have a cabman hail you with "Cab, sir?"

The advice and information which I shall give are for the traveler with only $500 as a limit for a two-months' trip as well as for the one who goes regardless of cost.

Choice of Steamer

Is your time limited? Then take one of the new fast boats. Which line, you ask? Well, that depends upon where you may wish to go first, and also upon preference and perhaps patriotism. I, personally, have always selected the fastest boat I could get. The fastest boats are usually the largest, excepting some of the new floating palaces which do not attempt to beat records, but are built for solid comfort and cross the ocean in seven or eight days to England.

The chances for *mal de mer* are very much diminished on these larger boats; for they do not pitch so uncomfortably as the smaller ones. Pitching is the long movement of the vessel, often bringing the screw out of water, and the racing of the screw, not finding the resistance of the water, causes a shaking up of the ship so much dreaded by every voyager not immune against *mal de mer*. The rocking, or side-to-side see-sawing, does not cause much discomfort except during meals, when racks at each side of the table are necessary to prevent the dishes from sliding off.

The German lines—the Hamburg-American and the North-German Lloyd, are credited with the fastest, largest and most comfortably arranged boats. Some of the best and fastest of these are

A LAST LOOK AT NEW YORK

the 'Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," "Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite," the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" and the "Deutschland." The newest boats, although belonging to the eight-day class, are the "Amerika" and her sister-ship, the "Augusta Victoria," which started on her maiden trip in May. The wonderful new innovations of the "Amerika," the luxuries and comforts, have been fully described in our June number and need not be repeated here. The German lines land you in England, France or Germany. On these ships you have music during dinner, and promenade concerts from 10 to 11 a.m. All stewards and stewardesses speak English and German—many of them French. On the new German boats you find many innovations, such as a café on the European plan where, after dinner, accompanied by ladies, you may smoke and enjoy a game of cards. On the other lines ladies generally retire to the drawing-room during "les moments suprémes" of the men, who then occupy the smoking-room unmolested.

SURVEYING THE WASTE OF WATERS

Arriving Out

The principal English lines are the White Star and the Cunard lines, both landing their passengers in Liverpool, whence it takes from four to five hours to reach London, necessitating the dreaded trip across the channel to the Continent. The fastest English boats cross the ocean in from 6½ to 8 days. The newest of them are built for comfort only, not speed. Among them are the "Celtic," "Baltic," "Cedric" and other "ics" of the White Star, and the "Lucania" and "Campania" of the Cunard Line. There is no music on the boats, and strictly English food; these vessels impress you by their aspect of coldness and barrenness; there are no decorations, that "comfy" feeling is not prevalent; everything is strictly for business.

The Cunard line is credited with the record of never having lost a man, and it is a joke of long standing that [illegible] answer to a complaint, you always hear: "Wh[illegible] you want? We have never lost a man!"

The American line has only two good boats, the "St. Paul" and "St. Louis," crossing the ocean to England, and also stopping in Cherbourg, France, in seven days. The characteristics of the English boats are also prevalent on these two American boats. The "St. Paul" and "St. Louis," about six years ago, together with the "Lucania" and "Campania" were the fastest boats crossing the Atlantic, and were very much in favor until the new German boats robbed them of the supremacy of the sea.

The French line (Compagnie Génerale trans-Atlantique) is deservedly popular. It lands its cargoes in Havre, with a three to four hours' journey to Paris. The largest boats, of 15,000 tons, are the "La Lorraine" and "La Savoie," and also "La Provence," on her maiden trip at this writing. Time, seven days; no music.

The Price of Passage

The price of a first-class ticket for an ocean trip depends on the season of the year. The minimum price on the largest German boats is $100, with a 25 per cent. increase during the rush season, either going to or returning from Europe on those lines. The minimum for the largest boats is from $80 to $90; for this sum you also can obtain a good berth on the large nine-to-ten-day boats of the German line.

(*Continued on page* 56)

LATEST MODELS IN SUMMER WAISTS

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number.
For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 9.

No. 2065. Ladies' Shirt-waist in white butcher's linen with a low collar and elbow sleeves, finished with deep turn-back cuffs. The pattern is made exclusively for The Pictorial Review, and would be pretty made up in chambray or lawn of any color as well as natural colored linen. The waist closes down the centre-front and the back is finished with a group of four tucks. Combined with any of our skirts this would make a charming shirt-waist suit for warm Summer days. The sleeve shows a new feature in the fulness being held in at the elbow in tucks instead of gathers or shirring. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. For size 36 it requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2066. Ladies' Fancy Waist in lilac silk with white marguerites scattered over the surface. The model is made without a lining, and is an extremely attractive one for a dressy Summer waist. The yoke and cuffs are made of heavy cream-colored lace. In light blue lawn with the yoke and cuffs in cream-colored French embroidery it would be charming for warm afternoons. In any colored silk gingham with the yoke and cuffs in white embroidery it would be suitable for morning or afternoon wear. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1¼ yards of allover embroidery. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2067. Ladies' Fancy Blouse in old rose organdie, unlined, the collar and sleeve trimming in Irish lace. The pattern is a charming one for a separate blouse and can be made up in endless combinations. In light gray or light green China silk combined with cream-colored guipure lace it would be most effective and useful. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ of a yard of allover and 1½ of edging. Price, 15 cents.

The Palmist's Reading

A Story of How the Unexpected Came to Pass

By A. G. H.

Part II

SYNOPSIS OF PART I: Colonel Millard, while waiting for a friend, enters the apartment of a professional palmist for a reading, "pour passer le temps." She tells him some astonishingly plain truths which pique his curiosity. When she touches upon his past, he snatches his hand away in anger. His excitement, which does not disconcert her, is still evident at the opening of Part II.

He pushed the grey-black hair back from his forehead. He had risen to his feet in his excitement. He now sat down again.

"Since you know so much," he said, harshly, "you may perhaps know more." He held out his hand.

The girl scrutinized it again. "You are unmarried?" she said. It was more a question than an assertion, and the speaker's voice shook a little.

Colonel Millard did not notice her agitation. "A very good guess," he said. "Should I be here engaged in this nonsense, were I the responsible head of a family?"

The palmist laughed. "I don't know," she said. Relief was apparent in her tone. "What do you wish to know?" she asked.

"All that you can tell. Tell me what you know of that past you spoke about." His voice was still harsh and guttural. His tone was impatient. He had forgotten all about Masterson and his engagement with him.

"It happened fifteen—no, twenty years ago," said the palmist softly. "Of course you will find errors in the details. I can only vouch for the broad facts. There was a woman whom you loved. She was young, and merry, and light-hearted. She was poor, and an orphan, and lived with relatives. They wished her to marry their son."

"Which she did."

"Which she did *not*," said the girl, looking again at his hand. Her mouth was trembling.

The man laughed scorntully. "You have got the facts all wrong. I will tell you about it—the past of which you speak. You will see how wrong you are. She promised to marry me—the woman did—and on that night, the very night she said she loved me, I saw her—with my own eyes—kissing her cousin! I went away. I would not see her again. Later, I received a letter from him, telling me of the approaching marriage. I received it the day before I left England. That is the whole story. May I get my deserts if I ever believe in a woman again!"

"The lines tell a different story," said the girl, "but perhaps it is the same. The woman loved you; she was true to you; but she was only a girl, and perhaps a little foolish. Her cousin loved her, and she was fond of him. She did not love him, and she did not desire to marry him. Her whole heart was given to you."

"I do not believe it!" the Colonel cried, in scorn.

The girl went on, unheeding. She let his hand drop, and her gaze wandered to the violets upon the table. "He asked her to marry him on the night she had promised to marry you—and she refused. He seemed broken-hearted. She told him of you. He was in despair. He was going away, he said; he would worry her no longer. He asked her for one kiss—the tears were in his eyes—it was so little, he argued, and you would have so much. She consented. It was foolish of her, perhaps, but she suspected no treachery, and her heart was sore for her old playmate. She would tell you of it, she thought; but she never saw you again to tell you. You disappeared; you asked nothing; you gave no explanation. The next thing she heard of you was that you were at the other side of the world. You may imagine what she had a right to think of you; but she was gentle, and she decided that you had found that you had made a mistake. She would listen to nothing against you. She was more generous than you were."

"It is a lie! It is a lie!" cried the man excitedly. Then he remembered himself. "You must forgive me, madam, but to think of that old story makes me forget myself. You have not got the story aright. What you say cannot be true. It would be too dastardly a trick!"

"More dastardly than the conduct of which you accuse the woman you loved?" the palmist asked quietly.

Colonel Millard looked at her. "How can I believe you? How can you know all this? It is impossible. To say it is written upon my hand is nonsense! No, you are—you must be—wrong."

"In so far as you know the story am I wrong?" asked the girl. "Shall I tell you her name—the name of the girl you loved? Her name was Eunice Marshall."

"It is not Eunice Marshall now?" he cried, quickly.

"She is unmarried," repeated the palmist.

His keen eyes scanned her face, but found nothing there upon which to hang suspicion. The girl regarded him openly. There was a touch of triumph about her aspect, a touch of mischief about her mouth, a touch of pity about her eyes.

"It is impossible she should know!" he muttered under his breath.

"But I do know," said she, guessing the nature of his remark. Her brown eyes, clear and steady, looked into his.

"Even if it were true," said the man, "even if it were true, I am an old man." He leant back in his chair. "Life is over for me—and she would never forgive She could not."

"I don't know," said the palmist. "Women will forgive much—where they love. And from this woman's nature——"

"She did not marry her cousin?" asked the Colonel again.

"She did not. No doubt he asked her again, when you were gone, but she remained unmarried."

He rose. "Well, she will not wish to see me now. It is twenty—*twenty*— years ago. She will be settled down in her life, whatever it may be. I will not disturb her."

"She is lonely and poor She works for her living," said the palmist.

The man's face changed. He strode toward her.

"Where is she?" he cried. "Where is she?" His tone was one of command.

"I cannot tell you now. Come again to-morrow. I will look again at your hand then, and perhaps I may be able to help you to find her."

"That is all nonsense You know everything now. You must tell me now. In some strange way you know."

"I will tell you to morrow, if you will come then. I must have time." She rose and turned toward the door. He spoke again, but she merely smiled and bowed.

"To-morrow," she said.

Colonel Millard entered the street as one in a dream. He made his way hazily toward his hotel. His step was mechanical, and his eyes were unseeing. He tried to rouse himself. It was impossible to believe this thing had happened; he must have dreamt it all. It could not be true. The scent of the violets on the table haunted him. His thoughts flew back to old days. If it were true! If it were, if it were, if it were! A light came into his eyes. He forgot he was no longer a young man.

When he reached the hotel he was informed a gentleman was waiting to see him, and found Masterson—a stout, red-haired man of about his own age.

"Well, here you are at last!" cried he. "Where have you been? I have been looking for you everywhere."

Colonel Millard looked at him as one looks who has just awakened from sleep. Then he remembered. "I waited for you close upon half an hour," he said, impatiently. "Then I had had enough, and came away."

"I am sure I was not more than ten minutes!" said the other. "I could not think what had become of you. Well, you'll lunch with me now?"

The Colonel did, but very unwillingly. At the Club he was so quiet that his companion did not know what to make of him.

Later, he roused himself a little. Some men were talking at a table behind him, and a name caught his ear.

"I don't believe in that kind of rot myself," one man was saying, "but they say she is very good."

"'Madame Revelle'—the title is a trifle *bizarre*. Who is she?"

"In private life I believe she is Miss Eunice Marshall. She's a lady, too, any one could see it. Keeps herself very quiet, and all that. Can't think what made her take up that kind of thing."

"Stern necessity, I expect. One can't make much of a living out of people's virtues, but I should think one could make something out of their fads. Who is the girl?"

"Her niece—an orphan. She's engaged to a fellow I knew at Oxford, so you needn't cast your eyes that way."

"You needn't fret, I couldn't in any case. Must have money. I'm as poor as a church mouse."

"What *is* the matter?" asked Masterson of his friend. The Colonel was standing up, and his face was curiously white. His mouth was working. "You must excuse me, Masterson," he said, "I don't feel quite up to the mark. I'll go, I think."

"You do look seedy. Feel bad? You'd better let me help you. I'll come now."

"No, don't. I don't want any one."

Masterson looked after him. "I wonder what is the matter. He has seemed queer all the morning. I suppose I'd better let him go. I wonder if anything these fellows said upset him. He seemed to be listening pretty closely. I'll go round presently and see how he is."

Meanwhile, the Colonel was speeding along the street. He found a hansom, and hailed it. A few minutes later he was landed, breathless, his color coming and going like any girl's, at Madame Revelle's door.

He glanced crossly at the sign as he passed it. "*That* will come down, if I have my way!" he thought. A moment later he laughed nervously. "That little minx of a niece of hers—how she deceived me! She did it well, though—the witch!"

"I want to see Madame Revelle, *not* her assistant," he told the maid. He went into the room, and waited. He had refused to give his card, and had mumbled his name in a way which he knew effectually disguised it. He prayed she would not suspect, but would come down and see him. He wondered how the years had dealt with her. Poor little woman, she had had a hard life; and he had deserted her. He would make it all up to her if only she would let him

At that moment the door opened A slight and graceful figure was in the room. A delicate face with wistful eyes turned toward him.

"Eunice!" he cried, hoarsely. His voice broke in a sob.

"Rupert!"

The next moment she was in his arms.

Fashionable Underwear

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 9.

The fashions in underwear change from year to year, not only in style, but in materials. A year or so ago the fashionable woman had all her underwear made of white China silk and embellished with fine Valenciennes, Spanish and Cluny lace. This year all the fashionable underclothes are made of the finest dimity or French nainsook, trimmed with Italian, Valenciennes, Spanish or torchon lace, as well as French hand embroidery. The latter is being used more this year than for some years past, but all the most fashionable underclothes are being stamped in an original pattern and embroidered by hand in French embroidery in white. The patterns shown on this page are all embroidered by hand and are most effective.

No. 2072. Woman's Night Gown in fine French nainsook, scalloped around the neck and sleeves, and embroidered by hand in a pattern of clover leaves and eyelet work. The model is cut so that the only seam is one under each arm; and the gown is finished around the bottom with a simple six-inch hem. The hem may be feather-stitched or hemstitched if the wearer desires. The gown is finished around the neck with an inch-wide lilac louisine ribbon, run through embroidered buttonholes. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 7¾ yards of 27-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2073. Ladies' Chemise in fine French nainsook, finished around the neck and sleeves with scallops and buttonholes and a pattern of clover leaves and eyelet work, all embroidered by hand. The chemise is finished around the bottom with a row of scallops and French knots, and has a circular ruffle embroidered in the clover leaves and eyelet pattern to match the square cut neck. The garment is an extremely dainty one and can be worn as a regular chemise or as a corset cover and short petticoat. During the Summer a great many women use their chemises in this way. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¾ yards of 27-inch or 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2074. Ladies' Open Drawers in fine French nainsook finished with embroidered scallops, French knots, and buttonholes for the ribbon to run through. A circular ruffle embroidered in the clover leaves and eyelets finishes the dainty garment, which can be had in sizes 22, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 3 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2075. Ladies' Corset Cover, with a seam under each arm. The model is scalloped around the square neck, arm-holes and down the front, and embroidered in a pattern of clover leaves and eyelet work, and buttonholes for an inch-wide ribbon to run through. The pattern is a dainty and charming one and easily made, and will launder well, as there are no ruffles to get mussy or out of shape. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 yard of 36-inch nainsook. These patterns can be made as a set like the description or as separate pieces embroidered in different designs. Fine Valenciennes lace can be whipped on under the scallops if desired and makes a very pretty finish. The embroidered pattern should be stamped on the material after the pattern itself has been cut out, and it should be worked on a hoop to prevent the material from stretching. A small stiletto for making eyelets should be attached to the hoop by a long ribbon, so as to be always near hand. Price, 15 cents.

SMART BATHING ATTIRE

Bathing costumes and their accessories are more attractive this year than they have been for some seasons past, and the shops are receiving more fascinating garments in this line every day. One of the newest things is a bathing corset in the ever-popular girdle shape, made in flowered washable ribbon in white and colors. These corsets come in striped washable ribbon in all colors, as well as the flowered.

Bathing sandals of different colors of leather, laced with black, white and colored silk cord, and worn with stockings matching either the color of the leather or the cord, are the correct thing in footwear for this season.

Some of the bathing caps and hats shown are most attractive and delightfully becoming. Among the prettiest are the ones in yellow and white straw in the old-fashioned poke-bonnet shape, and trimmed with large bows and long strings of polka-dotted washable ribbon in bright red, blue, lilac and green.

Smart caps made in colored rubber, or the popular washable silk bandanna handkerchief tied over a rubber cap, will be as much worn as ever by the smart woman who desires to look as well when she returns from her bath as when she started. The cap or handkerchief, trimming of the suit, stockings and sandals generally match in color, and if they are bright red, blue or lilac, worn with a black bathing suit, the effect is most chic and attractive. Plain white stockings, white sandals laced with black cord, and a white bandanna polka dotted in black gives a finishing touch to an all-white bathing costume

Domestic Experiences
A Symposium

THE BABY'S FOOD

Since the coming of our last baby my heart has been made to ache day after day as I would look at the little pale face and think he was gradually leaving us; but we have found a sure remedy and now the rosy face makes me think that perhaps there is another "bottle baby's" mother with an aching heart. Here is the remedy: Take 2 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and prepare it the same as starch for washing. When cool, add 1 pt. of fresh milk and the baby's food is ready for the day. If his bowels are too free, warm it for him; if not, let him have it cold.

Mrs. M. W.

MUSLIN CHICKEN RUNS

I recommend muslin to all who raise chickens for making the runs. It is cheap and allows the heat of the sun to enter readily. When the water-proofed muslin is used as a covering for the runs it is the best shelter and protection that can be had against storms and excessive heat. If stretched very tightly, it will turn water without preparation, but a mixture of fresh bullock's blood and fresh slaked lime makes an excellent waterproof paint; or pure linseed oil will answer the purpose quite as well. M. P.

TO MAKE CANDLES

Instead of wasting short ends of candles and drippings, I melt all, then pour it into a pasteboard mould, first placing a suitable cord in the centre, a tooth-pick holding the cord in place resting on top of the mould, and the cord is run through the centre of the bottom. When cold, the paper is torn away. If no suitable mould is at hand, make them by pasting thick paper around a broom-handle, cut a circle for the bottom, clipping the edges and turning up around the sides. If the candle is too large at the bottom, heat it enough to work down to fit the candlestick. This is for those who have more time than money. L. M. P.

A PRETTY BUREAU SCARF

Get enough colored lining, either yellow or pink, to cover the top of the bureau: also to make a ruffle on one side and both ends. Get about 2 yds. of Swiss, with very large dots in it, and make a ruffle on one side and both ends, the same as the lining, and lay this as a covering over the lining. The Swiss covering can be washed at any time and the lining will stay clean a long while.

A. R.

NEW SHIRT-WAIST BUTTONS

Among the prettiest of the new fancies may be mentioned the embroidered linen shirt-waist buttons. Select the size of the button-mould desired, fit a pattern—single flower, conventional design, or whatever taste dictates—and embroider in plain white, Oriental colors, such as red, blue and gold, or to match the suit. Cut a circle of cloth to turn in a seam's width when gathering over the button-mould, and sufficiently large to meet when drawn up; fasten securely. When soiled, cut the gathering string. The extra amount turned in allows for fringing out in laundering, and they can be re-covered as good as new. "Don."

AFTER EATING ONIONS

Try eating a few sprigs of parsley, to remove all bad taste left from onions and also to destroy the unpleasant odor of the breath. In peeling onions, sit in front of the range with the draught open; it will keep the strength of the onion from the eyes; and after peeling them hold them over the fire a short time, to remove the unpleasant odor.

Mrs. J. A. C.

THE OLD STORM COLLAR

This is the time of year to make over furs for next Winter. Use a Pictorial Review stole pattern, or a handy woman can cut one quite easily without a pattern. Get 1 yd. of light coat canvas, 1½ yds. of satin, and 1 sheet of wadding. Cut the canvas wadding and satin by the pattern. Tack the wadding to the canvas very closely. Then piece the outer edge of your storm-collar to fit the canvas, being careful that the fur is all running one way. Line with the satin, use the tails for the ends, and you have an up-to-date fur.

M. T.

FOR THE CIRCULAR SKIRT

To prevent sagging, the following method can be used with gratifying results on all except sheer materials and *very* light-weight suitings. After cutting the skirt and before hanging it, apply on the wrong side, straight strips of silk Prussian binding (which is light weight, also firm) at intervals of 12 in. at the bottom of the skirt and about 2 in. at the top or waist line, sewing it on each side, by hand, with a fine over-and-over stitch, being careful not to catch it through. It is not noticeable on the right side if put on properly, and is the only *sure* way that I have been able to discover of overcoming the much-deplored sagging of the circular skirt. C. M.

FRESH JELLY

In the jelly season, instead of making all the fruit-juice into jelly at one time, seal up some of the hot juice (apple or plum) in a quart jar or jars without sugar; then when fresh jelly is wanted in the Winter, open the jars and proceed with the jelly-making the same as though the juice had never been sealed up. The jelly seems so much fresher and daintier than what has been standing for months. Mrs. J. N. S.

A "HELPING-HAND" RULE FOR BREAD

Bread-baking can be done quickly and easily, in any altitude and any climate, by the following receipt;

The day before baking, save 1 or 2 cupfuls of mashed potatoes, and when cool, add 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar and the yeast cake (which has been soaked in ¼ cupful of water). Mix, and put in a covered bowl or fruit jar until morning. In the morning, take the required amount, 1, 1½ or 2 qts. of milk or water, and enough flour to make a batter as thick as rich cream, then add the yeast and stir just enough to mix. Let it rise once, then add salt and 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Knead stiffly (remembering that the more flour kneaded into the bread, the better the bread). Let it rise, then knead it into loaves and bake when light. E. B. G.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM

When impossible to procure cream or milk for coffee, you can have a very palatable substitute by beating the white of 1 egg until light and mixing with it a teaspoonful of butter rubbed to a cream. Put a heaping teaspoonful of this mixture in the bottom of your cup, pour the coffee on slowly, stirring while you pour, to prevent the egg from curdling. If carefully done, the coffee will taste as though enriched with cream. Try it and be convinced.

Mrs. W. E. B.

TRUNK-COVER

A trunk-cover may be made of a square of denim, any color, the hem feather-stitched with white mercerized thread, and with a monogram worked in the centre or one corner.

Mrs. W. V. C.

A LOG-CABIN QUILT

I would like to tell the sister-readers of the way my mother pieces log-cabin quilts. She takes a piece of lining about 8½ inches square, then places a strip of calico (dark) right across the centre of it, bias ways. Then on one side, she pieces on strips of dark pieces and on the other side strips of light pieces. It may be set together to form squares of dark and light or stripes of dark and light, sawtooth pattern, or any way. It is an easy method of piecing log cabin, and is very pretty and attractive. It may also be made of worsted scraps or silk. She uses calico, and often gets pieces from the wrapper factory.

E. W. K.

EASY METHOD OF WASHING

For an easy method of washing with the washing machine, put fine shirt-waists, children's dresses and lace collars in pillow-cases, to handle easily and prevent tearing. Tie black stockings in a black sateen bag, to prevent them getting white with lint when washed in the machine. Of course, stockings must be rinsed in clean, clear water separate from the white clothes. Anything black can be successfully washed this way without an extra outlay of soap after the white clothes are washed.

Mrs. G. A.

BURNING OLD PAPERS

There are times when we all have bundles of old papers which have to be burnt, and this is dangerous in a grate-fire. The following is the method which will avert danger of the chimney catching fire: Make tight rolls of all the papers and fasten them with pieces of wire. They will then form a kind of log, and burn slowly without flames. The rolls may be made of any size and several of them burnt together.

Mrs. J. E. H.

A HAT RACK

Take two pieces 1x3x3 ft., making the top ends A shape. Lay these flatwise and nail a strip 20 in. long and 4 in. wide to them, having them come to the outer edge of the upright and 4 in. from the bottom and top. Fasten a cord from tip to tip of the uprights to hang up by. Use any neat little hooks you like.

Mrs. R. H. C.

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NEVER SLIPS nor TEARS
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
SUBSTITUTES MAY BE OFFERED YOU TO INCREASE DEALERS' PROFITS
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LOOK FOR THE NAME ON EVERY LOOP

Separate Waists and Sleeves

No. 2029. Ladies' Shirt-waist

No. 2029. Ladies' Tailored Shirt-waist in white or colored piqué or linen. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material and 1 dozen pearl buttons.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1945. Ladies' Fancy Shirt-waist

No. 1792. Ladies' Yoke Waist with short sleeves and fitted lining, closed in the back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of

No. 2043. Ladies' Elbow Sleeve

36-inch material, 12 yards of insertion, ½ yard of allover and 3 yards of lace.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2043. Ladies' Elbow Sleeve for morning or afternoon gowns in linen or lawn. Cut to correspond with dresses sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1945. Ladies' Fancy Shirtwaist with fitted lining and elbow sleeves in white Persian lawn. The collar, cuffs and set-in front piece of French hand embroidery. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material and 1 yard of 18-inch allover embroidery. Price 15 cents.

No. 2027. Ladies' Yoke Waist in light blue pongenette, with the yoke and cuffs in tucked white Paris muslin. The model would be most attractive made up in embroidered cotton voile, linen or batiste, with the yoke and cuffs of allover embroidery in white. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. For size 36 it requires 3½ yards of 30-inch or 2¾ yards of 42-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 2028. Ladies' Plaited Waist in white lawn, with two stitched pockets. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. For size 36 it requires 3½ yards of 30-inch or 2¾ yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2044. Ladies' Shirred Sleeve with lining. The model is for elbow sleeves for dressy gowns, in organdie. Cut to correspond with dresses cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¼ yards of 21-

No. 2028. Ladies' Plaited Waist

inch, or 1¼ yards of 36-inch material; with ¾ yard of insertion and 2 yards of lace edging. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1846. Ladies' Fancy Shirred Waist with shaped yoke and lining, which may be omitted. Closed in the back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36, 6 yards of 20-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2044. Ladies' Shirred Sleeve

All these waists and sleeves are appropriate for the warm Summer days, and will make up well in chambray, cotton voile, Persian and Victoria lawn, or India linen. In plain or embroidered batiste they would be pretty and cool.

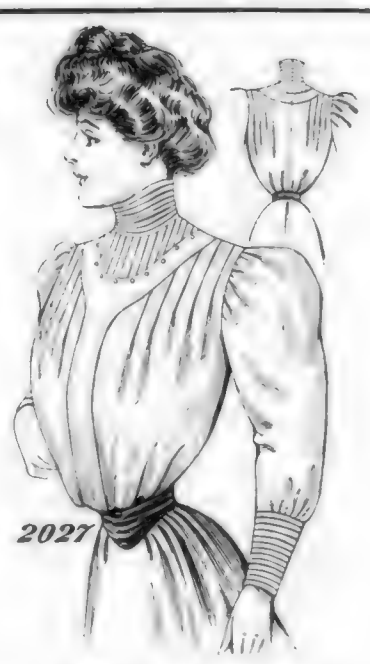
C/B

A LA SPIRITE CORSETS

FOR THE WOMAN OF FASHION

Newest Creations from Paris

No. 1792. Ladies' Yoke Waist



No. 2027. Ladies' Yoke Waist

No. 1846. Ladies' Fancy Shirt-waist

Charms for Happy Lovers

Clover

The girl whose lover is going on a long journey should slip, unknown to him, a bit of clover into his shoe, and he will be sure to return to her. A four-leaved clover brings luck when found; but five-leaved clover means ill-fortune.

If you wish to know who your future wife or husband will be, procure a piece of clover, with only two leaves upon it.

"A clover, a clover of two,
Put it in your right shoe;
The first young man (woman) you meet
In field, street, or lane,
You'll have him (her) or one of his (her) name."

The Magic Rose

Gather a full-blown, bright red rose, between the hours of three and four on the morning of June 27th, taking care no one sees you pick it. Take it to your room, and hold it over the smoke from a piece of burning charcoal for about five minutes; then wrap the rose up quickly in a sheet of writing-paper, on which is written your own name, and that of the one you love best, also the number of the morning star at this time.

Seal the package with three separate seals, then bury it at the foot of the tree from which you plucked the rose. Let it remain there until July 6th, when take it up at midnight, and place it under your pillow, when you will have a remarkable dream. The rose may be kept under your pillow for three nights, after that, burn it.

A Green Pea-pod

Get one in which are nine peas, hang it over the door, and the first bachelor who enters, who is not of the family, you will be married to within the year. Another way is to wrap the pea-pod in a piece of paper, on which is written:

"Come in my dear,
And do not fear."

Put this under the door, and the first man who enters will be *the one.*

Rose Leaves

When a girl has several sweethearts she should take the number of rose leaves, naming them after her lovers. She must scatter them on the surface of a bowl of water, and the rose leaf that sinks last is that of her faithful and true admirer.

Dandelion

Take a dandelion flower-head, on which the seeds are ripe, and gently blow the seeds away until they are all gone. The number of breaths needed for this stand for the number of years that must pass before you are married.

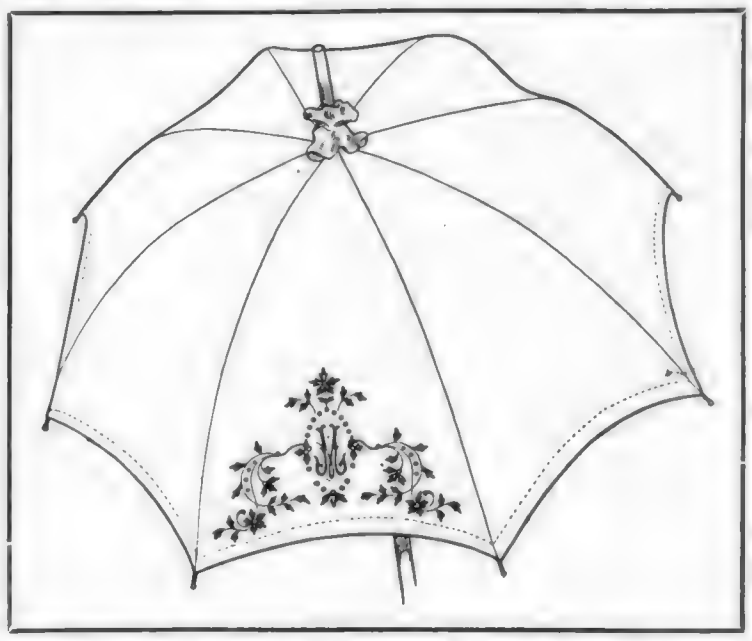
Marigold

Pick the petals off one by one from a marigold, aster or large daisy, saying, as you do so, "Does he (or she) love me?—a little—much—passionately—not at all?" or, "He loves me—loves me not—he loves me—not—he loves me." Whichever saying falls to the last tells how the matter stands.

Accessories of Summer Dress

The Initial Parasol

WOMEN of taste and refinement can give a personal and distinctive touch to their costumes by embroidering their monogram in white embroidery cotton on one panel of their linen parasols. Nothing is prettier or more in keeping with the dainty washable frocks of Summer in white and colors.



NO. 1514—PANEL FOR A LINGERIE PARASOL WITH ANY PREFERRED INITIAL

Perforated pattern, 35 cents. These perforated patterns can only be procured from the PICTORIAL REVIEW, 853 Broadway New York City

A charming design for an embroidered panel is shown on this page in No. 1514, which represents cornflowers and their foliage. A perforated pattern of this design with any preferred initial can be had for 35 cents. The cost to embroider these parasols is almost half that of buying them already made up and embroidered. A woman who is clever with her needle can have two or three of these dainty adjuncts to her Summer wardrobe.

New Belts and Buckles

The most striking thing about the belt display this Summer is the prominence of steel in the general scheme. Nearly all of the handsome belts of leather, and even some of the silk belts and girdles, are ornamented with steel beads or paillettes, and all of them are finished by large flat buckles that hold the belt to its full width in the back; the front buckle of the same design is much smaller. The buckles are slightly rounded to fit the waist curve, and hold the belt.

The newest belt of the season is the Paquin belt, but the model is anything but cheap, as it has to be made to order, as a general rule.

The belt is very wide and made of soft leather which will adjust itself to the figure perfectly. The leather is dyed to match the color scheme of the gown with which it is to be worn. At the back and front of the Paquin belt are large buckles put on in such a way that they shape the belt gracefully, and they are studded with precious or semi-precious stones.

The embroidered linen belts will be as much worn as they were last season with the white linen gowns and shirt-waists. The shape has not changed in the least, though the embroidery designs are new and very pretty.

Some of the buckles seen this year are exquisite in design and workmanship. One buckle was of real tortoise shell and gold, and was extremely attractive. Then there are buckles covered with leather and studded with steel or gold beads. The dull gold and silver buckles ornamented with pink coral are much worn, and the oval mother-of-pearl buckle is the correct one to wear on the waist belt with the white linen frock or shirt-wast.

New Shapes in Collars

The little turn-over collar that has been worn for several seasons past has given place to a deep turn-over linen collar, scalloped and embroidered around the edge in white linen floss and fastened in front with a small butterfly bow of black silk. The deep turn-down Eton collar is also coming back into fashion not only in linen but in fine lace and batiste, and when worn with a thin lawn blouse it is very stylish.

Fashionable Footwear

Pumps and slippers in white linen or duck, embroidered in a flower design in linen floss and finished with a white linen bow, are the very latest things in shoes to wear with the dainty white embroidered afternoon or evening gowns of Summer.

The July Cover Design

The July cover design illustrates one of the newest models in corselet skirts and fancy waists in soft cream-colored louisine silk, which has been especially designed for THE PICTORIAL REVIEW. The skirt, **No. 2048,** is made with five graduated tucks and cut in sizes 22, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

The waist, **No. 2047,** is ornamented with Irish lace and cut in sizes 32, 34 and 36 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

For Pinned Paper Pattern see page 9.

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cut to your own special measurements, from the newest and most fashionable designs and guarantee a better fit and wear than in ready-made garments. We furnish everything, even the buttons, and send with each order the fullest instructions so that **a twelve-year-old child can finish the garment,** provided she can sew a straight seam.
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We send all the materials to complete the coat to any part of the U. S., expressage prepaid on receipt of
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If you have no facilities for finishing at home, we furnish the completed garment for **$11.00,** a better coat than is usually sold for $25.00.
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Bonnet for an Elderly Lady

Millinery Lesson XVII

By Maud Anderson

THIS bonnet is made in black, with a velvet bow at the left side. The top, brim and crown are made of horse-hair braid, the outside brim being of fancy straw braid, which can be bought by the piece, already made up. This bonnet can be worn without the strings, which would give it a toque effect. The aigrette is held in place with a velvet bow. Another way to trim this bonnet is with an ostrich pompon, having an aigrette in the centre.

The materials required are as follows: 6 yds. of straw braid; 3 yds. of velvet ribbon (2½ in. width); 2 yds. of malines, 1¾ yds. of velvet ribbon 1¾ in. in width, 1 yd. of fancy straw braid 5 in. in width, 1 aigrette or pompon.

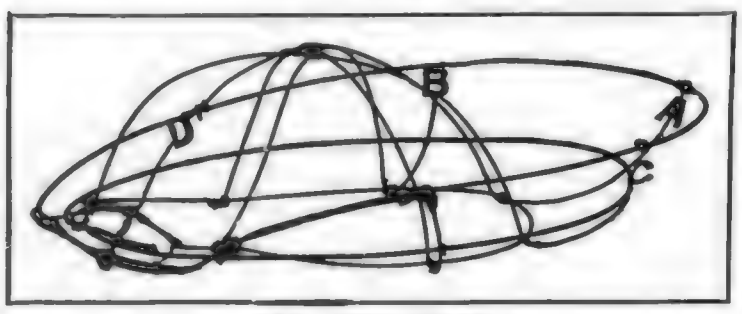
The first thing to do is to make the frame, always starting with the head-wire. Lap a piece of wire 22 ins. long until it measures 18 ins. Join in a circle and tie with tie-wire. This is the head-wire. Cut 4 pieces of wire, each 14 ins. in length, as marked: A, B, C, D.

Wire A is the front wire. Measure 2¼ ins. in for the coronet. Bend and measure 1½ ins. for the under-brim. Bend and measure 8 ins. for the crown. Curve around to shape the crown. Measure 1 inch for the brim at the back of the frame.

Wire B is the right side-front wire. Measure 2¼ ins. for the coronet. Bend and measure 1⅜ ins. for the under-brim. Measure 8 ins. for the crown. Curve around to shape the crown. Measure 1¼ ins. for the brim at the back of the frame.

Wire C is the left side-front wire. Measure 2¼ ins. for the coronet. Bend and measure 1⅜ ins. for the under-brim. Measure 8 ins. for the crown. Curve around to shape the crown. Measure 1¼ ins. for the brim at the back of the frame.

THE BONNET WITH RIBBON TIES



THE BONNET FRAME

Wire D is the side wire. Measure 2 ins. for the coronet. Bend and measure 1⅛ ins. for the under-brim on the right side. Bend and measure 8 ins. for the crown. Curve around to shape the crown. Measure on the left side 1¼ ins. for the under-brim. Bend and measure 2 ins. for the coronet. Tie these four main wires to the head-wire with tie-wire, or bend around the head-wire with a pair of nippers, having the spaces an equal distance apart. Tie with tie-wire the crown wires in the centre to keep them in place. Cut the edge-wire 33 ins. long, lap until it measures 29 ins. Join this wire to A, B, C, D wires by using a pair of nippers to bend the wires over to hold the edge-wire. Cut the brim-wire 30 ins. long, lap it until it measures 27 ins. Tie with tie-wire to A, B, C, D wires. Put a brace-wire between the edge-wire and the brim-wire, as this makes the frame good and firm to work on.

Now cover the top and also the bottom of the frame smoothly with black mull. Then start at the edge-wire in the back on wire A and sew the straw braid around and around until the top of the brim is all covered. Take the straw that is left and make a cap shape of straw in the hand to fit the crown of the frame. Slip it on and sew it around the head-wire. Then twist the malines or tulle around the coronet and a little around the edge-wire, tacking the malines here and there to keep it in place. This is the padding necessary to give the fancy straw that pretty roll effect. Start the fancy straw braid at the left side of wire C, where the trimming goes, and sew one edge on the wrong side on the edge-wire; turn it over, and sew the other edge of the straw in the head-size. Do not draw it down too much, or it will not have that soft look.

The hat is then ready to be trimmed. This bonnet is very simple and easy to make and if you follow my instruction carefully you will have no trouble in making it whatever.

To make the bow, take the 3 yards of velvet ribbon and sew a lace wire down through the centre. Then make 12 loops about 3½ inches long; as you loop up the ribbon, twist it around so that the bow will not look too stiff. Whatever velvet ribbon is left can be utilized to make the cross-knot in the centre of the bow. Or, you can tie a piece of velvet ribbon in the centre and leave the two ends. Sew the aigrette in the centre of the bow. Bend the aigrette towards the back.

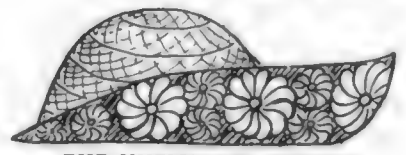
Cut the 1¾ yds. of ribbon in half, and sew it on the back of wire A. Finish it with a little bow; then tack one string on the back of wire B and the other on the back of wire C.

The other way to trim this bonnet is to sew the pompon on the left side of wire C. Bend the stem of the pompon up so that it will not show.

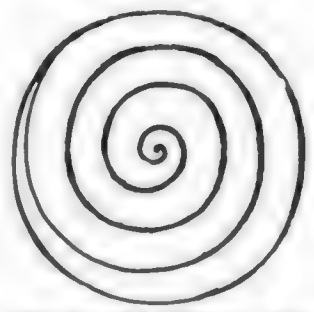
This becoming bonnet is very pretty if made in purple for evening wear, having the coronet solid with violets and the straw braid to match for the top of the bonnet, and with the strings and bow the same shade as the violets, keeping this tint throughout with the exception of a white aigrette for the centre of the bow.

THE BONNET WITH LACE TIES

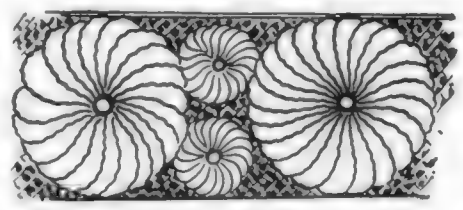
THE RIBBON ROSETTE



THE UNTRIMMED BONNET



SEWING THE STRAW BRAID



THE FACE TRIMMING

To line the bonnet, cut a piece of silk 20 inches long, and 5 inches in width. Put a hem on one edge and run a piece of baby-ribbon through the hem; sew the other edge around the head-size, and then draw up the ribbon and tie it in a little bow.

To make the bonnet with silk ties yourself would cost $7.50, but if made to order the price would be $11.50. To make the other one with the pompon yourself would cost $9.50, but if made to order it would cost $15.00. They will be made to special order, mailed complete from this office, 853 Broadway, New York City, if the requisite amount is enclosed.

The Vogue of the Veil

There is witchery in the veil, which has developed into a most decorative adjunct of the toilette, and has gained in prominence since the advent of the automobile.

White net veilings with colored chenille spots are largely used, a veil typical of the new fashion being powdered with white chenille spots, and having a fancy border composed of various sized spots in red chenille. Other veilings, again, are carried out entirely in violet or sapphire blue, or other colors, spotted with chenille to match, the spots being of medium size.

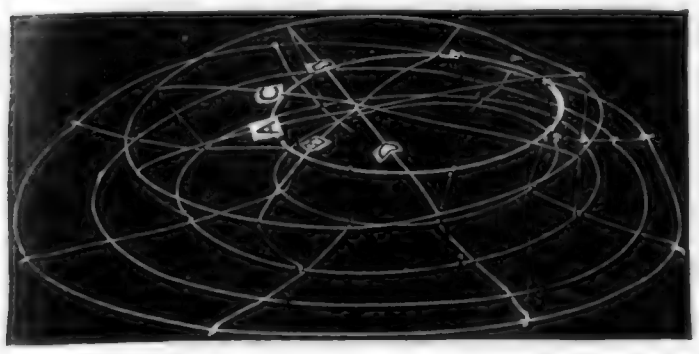
There are veilings "by the yard," and also what the French call "voilettes," these being used as trimmings for hats as well as for their pristine purpose.

In a class by themselves are the automobile veils, the favorite of which is of uncrushable silk voile, to be worn over the hat and tied under the chin in a big bow. There is nothing more popular and fashionable than this comfortable veil.

Making a Hat Frame

A Practical Exposition of How it is Done

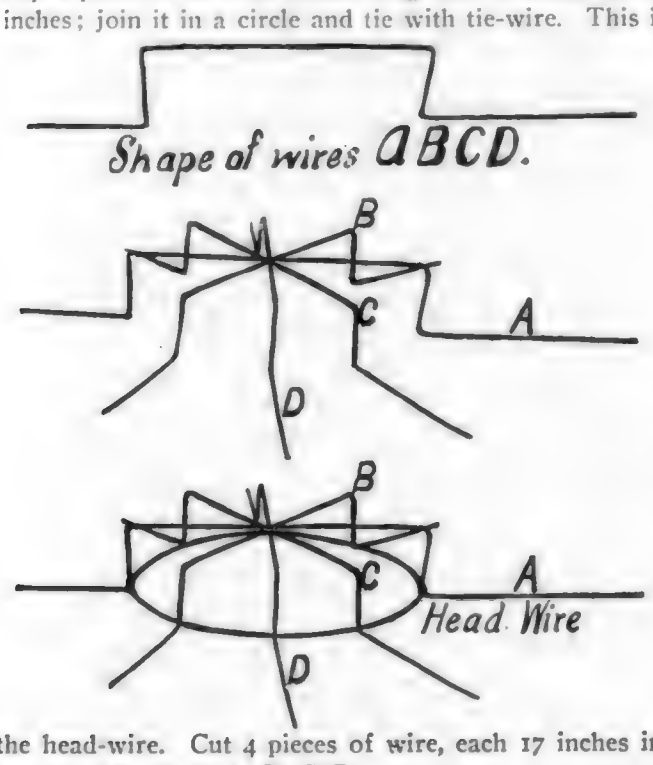
By Maud Anderson



THE FRAME

THE hat represented is the short-back sailor which has been so popular for several seasons, with various modifications, and is still worn. The general directions given for making it will answer for any other frame, for the lengthening or shortening or curving of the wires is all that is necessary to make the different styles of hats, and when the manipulation and measurement are understood, the rest is easy. In fact, it is not difficult to make as good a frame for yourself as you can buy, if you have plenty of time. Neatness is necessary, for there must be no sharp ends of wire sticking through to mar the effect.

In making a frame, always start with the head-wire. Lap a piece of wire 22 inches long until it measures 17 inches; join it in a circle and tie with tie-wire. This is



the head-wire. Cut 4 pieces of wire, each 17 inches in length, as marked: A, B, C, D.

Wire A is the front wire. Measure 5¼ inches for the brim. Bend and measure 1½ inches for the height of the crown. Measure 5½ inches across the crown. Measure 1½ inches down from the crow.., nd 2 inches for the back brim of the hat.

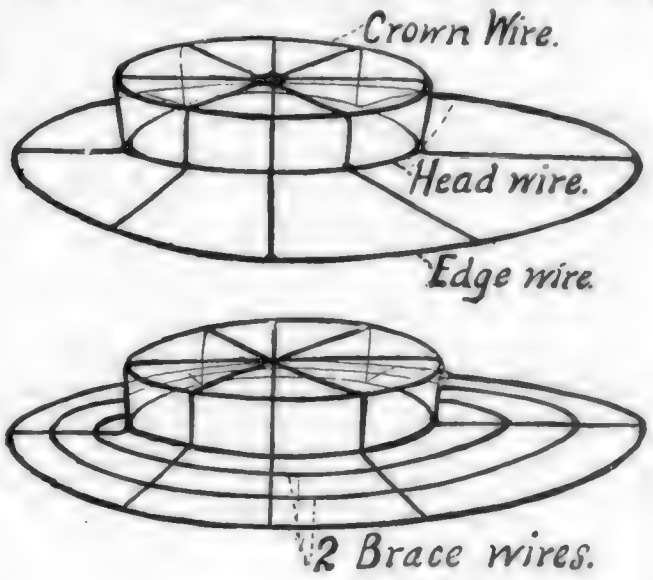
Wire B is the left side-front wire. Measure 5⅛ inches for the brim. Bend and measure 1½ inches for the height of the crown. Measure 5½ inches across the crown. Measure 1½ inches down from the crown and 2¾ inches for the back brim of the hat.

Wire C is the right side-front wire. Measure 5⅛ inches for the brim. Bend and measure 1½ inches for the height of the crown. Measure 5½ inches across the crown, 1½ inches down from the crown, and 2¾ inches from the back brim of the hat.

Wire D is the side-wire. Measure on the right side 4 inches for the brim. Bend and measure 1½ inches for the height of the crown. Measure 5½ inches across the crown. Measure 1½ inches down from the crown, and measure on the left side 4 inches for the brim.

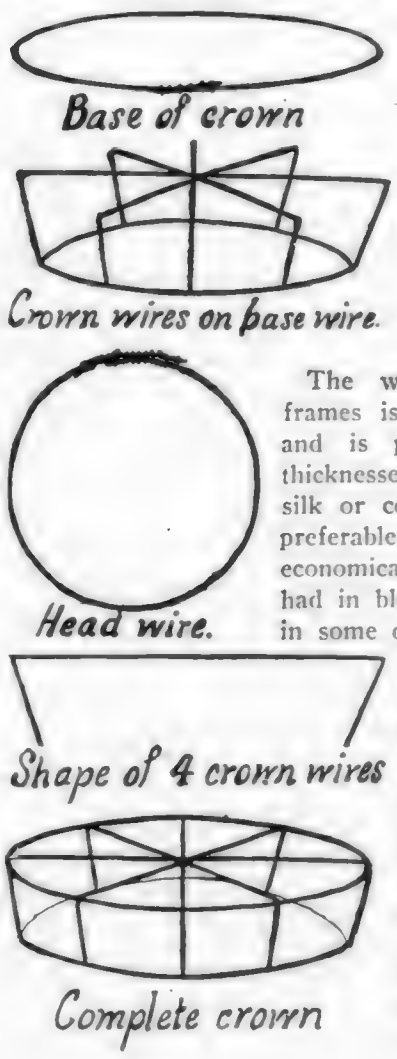
Tie A, B, C, D wires to the head-wire, by bending each wire around the head-wire with a pair of pincers, having the spaces an equal distance apart. Tie the centre of the crown with tie-wire, to keep the wires in place. Cut the edge-wire 45 inches long, lap until it measures 41 inches. Join in a circle and tie with tie-wire. Join this wire to A, B, C, D wires by using pincers to bend the wires over to hold the edge-wire. The edge-wire always shapes the frame. Then put 2 brace-wires in between the edge-wire and the head-wire. This is to make the brim firm.

This hat has a separate crown, and measures 2 inches



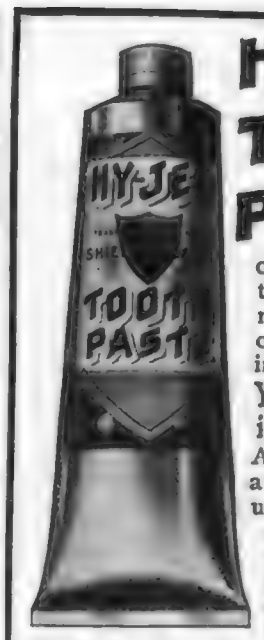
Nippers used for bending wires.

for the height of the crown, and 9 inches across the crown. Cut 3 pieces of wire and measure the same as the first wire, 2 inches for height of crown and 9 inches across the crown. The 4 wires must measure the same. Cut a piece of wire 30 inches long, lap until it measures 26 inches. Join in a circle and tie with tie-wire. This is the base of the crown. With a pair of pincers bend the wires to this, having the spaces an equal distance apart. Cut a piece of wire 32 inches long, lap until it measures 28 inches. Join in a circle and tie with tie-wire to the top of the crown. Also the centre of the crown with tie-wire.



Cover the crown and brims smoothly with crinoline, also bind with edge-wire with a piece of bias crinoline and the frame is then ready for the trimming.

The wire used in making frames is bought by the piece and is procurable in several thicknesses, covered with either silk or cotton. The former is preferable, but the latter is more economical. Both sorts may be had in black or white and also in some of the colors. A very fine wire would not answer, as it would not be strong enough to sustain the trimming and therefore the hat would not keep its shape. In the factories, the frames are made over plaster-of-Paris forms. For single frames, this method answers admirably.



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cleanses and polishes the teeth gently and naturally, leaving a cool, refreshing taste in the mouth.

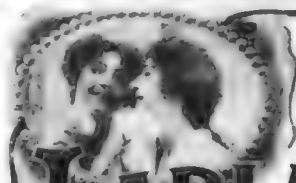
Your money back if you want it

Ask your druggist for a tube of Hy-Jen, 25c, use it, and if it is not the most satisfactory tooth preparation you have ever used send us the empty tube and we will cheerfully refund your money in full.

Ask Your Druggist for Hy-Jen

If your druggist does not have Hy-Jen in stock, send us 25c for a full sized tube, under our absolute guarantee to refund your money in full if Hy-Jen is not in every way satisfactory to you.

Hy-Jen Chemical Co., 206 Kinzie St., Chicago.



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to represent us in every locality. We will give you exclusive territory. Our agents are making big money selling our toilet preparation. Write for full particulars.

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HALE'S TURKISH ELIXIR

has been used for fifty years to restore gray, streaked or faded hair to natural color quickly and permanently; harmless; does not stain, stick or grease; gives perfectly natural **Light Brown, Dark Brown** or **Black.** Promotes the growth, removes dandruff, cools the scalp, **beautifies** the hair. Price, 50c. Triple quantities, $1.00. Trial size, 25c. **Tremont Toilet Co., 11 Franklin Sq., Boston.**

HALE'S TURKISH ELIXIR

SLENDER LADIES

Will find that a Venus Form (worn with any corset) will make a waist fit much better and will improve the figure. By mail, Netting, 55c.; Batiste, $1. Give size of bust desired. Write for Booklet "E."

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Lady Agents Wanted.

EVERY LADY CAN EARN A **GOOD SALARY**

by looking after our interests in their home town. We want a reliable representative and will pay good salary, position permanent, best class work under personal supervision. Write to-day.

STERLING SUPPLY COMPANY, Department 103, Chicago, Illinois.

MISSES' SUMMER FASHIONS

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 9.

Nos. 2068-2069. Misses' Shirt-waist and Skirt. The shirt-waist, **No. 2068,** is developed in plain light blue chambray, with the collar, cuffs and piece down the front embroidered in white embroidery cotton and worn with a blue taffetas belt and tie. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires about 2¾ yards of 30-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, **No. 2069,** is a five-gored model in blue and white plaid cheviot. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material, with about 2 yards extra for the bands.

Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 2070-2071. Misses' Suit, consisting of a semi-fitted jacket and a four-gored skirt in dark blue linen, the jacket and skirt both ornamented with red buttons and fancy braid. The jacket, **No. 2070,** cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 2¾ yards of 42-inch material. The skirt, **No. 2071,** cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 4½ yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Talks to Our Girls

By Eva Lovett

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

Two Girls' Rooms

It was only about a month ago that I walked through the home of an old friend, who was showing me her pretty new house. Such a charming house it was, with its delightfully hospitable hall, its spacious and cheerful living-room, its perfectly appointed kitchen and pantries, its bright dining-room with the dearest little conservatory opening from it, and a cosy little den off at one side. For this friend of mine was a busy writer, and the den was a much-used and necessary part of the outfit.

And then we traveled up the picturesque stairway, with its stained glass window, and its pots of plants, and on the upper floor were found such perfectly arranged rooms, one for each member of the family—two young daughters, and a still younger son—a bright, clever boy.

"This is Edith's room," said the mother, with a smile, holding the door open for me to enter.

I exclaimed with pleasure, for it seemed an ideal "girl's room," just the room we have often seen described, and sometimes have been permitted to enter. It was not extravagantly furnished, but it was simple, fresh, and dainty, and kept in the pink of order and neatness; and girls, you can scarcely believe how much that means. It certainly made half of the charm of it.

The Dainty Decorations

The furnishing of the room was all done in a pale blue chintz, covered with a pattern of roses and trailing vines. This chintz covered the chairs, the white enameled bed and the dressing-table. A blue-and-white rug on the otherwise bare floor, a little square table covered with a white linen cloth, on which were piled a girl's favorite books, and beside them a vase holding a single rose with its own foliage, and the plain white muslin curtains, coming just to the edge of the low window sill, were all that I noticed in my first glance.

Yet there were many dainty appointments, beside, that displayed the love of her pretty room by its young mistress. A canary singing in a gilt cage between the snowy window curtains, and around the cage, the muslin ruffle that kept him from scattering seed and water over the floor, was tied with a pink ribbon; a set of well-filled plain wood book-shelves hanging near the dressing-table had each shelf edged with a tiny ruffle of the rosebud furniture chintz, and a box under the window covered with the same chintz had two little rosebud chintz-covered cushions leaning against the window seat.

For a Small Outlay

"Edith did it all herself," said my friend, still smiling at my looks and exclamations of pleasure. "And you wouldn't believe how small the actual outlay of money was. I gave each of the girls a small sum of money to spend on their rooms, and Edith spent nearly the whole of it in chintz, I do believe. She covered the furniture herself. There was nothing new, just the ordinary old chairs and tables we had about the house. She made the book-shelves herself and trimmed them, and covered the box—one she bought at the grocer's for ten cents."

"The result is certainly lovely," I said, cordially, "and the air of daintiness and exactness about it all makes it doubly attractive."

"Oh, yes," said the mother. "That is Edith's way. She is orderly to a wonderful degree. Alice makes all sorts of fun of her—"

"But why—?" I exclaimed.

"Oh, well—Alice is rather careless herself. She's the dearest girl, but so impetuous, always in a hurry. She hasn't any time to wait to clear up her room, or even to begin by trimming it up to start with. I'll show you her room in a minute—if it's fit to be seen, but I heard her run off to a tennis game awhile ago, and I shouldn't wonder if she left all her belongings strewing the floor."

"But, surely, she's been taught to be neat, as well as her sister."

"Oh, yes," said the mother, "but she'll learn better. She's young yet."

I did not reply, as I might have done, that she was older than Edith. I still stood, drinking in the quiet, restful atmosphere of that lovely, rose-sprinkled room, and then I followed the mother, silently, across the hall to Alice's chamber.

The Contrast

Here the afternoon sun poured in, unchecked, for the shade was drawn up, and caught crookedly near the top of the window. Several pairs of shoes and slippers were tossed around the floor, and the larger part of Alice's wardrobe decorated the chairs. The table-cover was falling over the table's side, and several books were following its example, while a pile of school-books, fastened with a strap, lay in the corner where its owner had flung it.

"She was in such a hurry to get out," said the mother, apologetically, following my glance. "And then, she had to look up a number of things she wanted, at the last minute."

This explained, partly, the condition of the bureau drawers, which stood—every one of them—wide open, with their contents straying over the sides. A girl's bureau drawers are proverbial for their disorganized condition, but Alice's exceeded anything I had before been acquainted with.

More Disorderliness

There were several new chairs in the room, and a fancy lace cover on the bed, but the lace cover hung crooked, one end sweeping the floor, while the other was a foot above it. The rug was much handsomer than that in Edith's room, but it extended at a wrong angle up toward the window, while one end was entirely caught up and turned over under the foot of the bed.

You can imagine exactly how such a room looked. It was not a place to sit down or be comfortable in. And yet, it had every capability of being made as inviting and agreeable a spot as the little rose-chintz room on the other side of the hall.

I'm afraid I looked around disapprovingly. My hostess was an old friend, and I had known the girls when they were babies, although I had not seen them for several years. I should like to tell you more about them and the contrast in their rooms, but I shall reserve it for another of our cosy "Talks," as I have something that I wish to say now to a young friend in Missouri, who has asked me some questions.

Answers to Queries

Mrs. F. H. P. In reply to your question concerning the proper time after a reception to call upon the hostess and also inquiring for details concerning the new styles in petticoats, my answers are as follows:

I believe it is considered proper to call upon one's hostess within a week after attending a reception or party at her home. Something depends, of course, upon your degree of intimacy and upon the size and amount of formality of the reception. Generally speaking, a call at any time within a week would be correct. If she should be out, then leave your card, and this will be a sufficient acknowledgment of her courtesy, without calling a second time.

Your inquiry about the new material for petticoats is timely, for you will be making no mistake if you try one of those stylish new designs made with the French Fedora flare flounce that so many women are wearing and pronounce so desirable. This material is known as "Silver-silk" and the skirts made from it have a rustle that declares its value. You will find if you send for one of these petticoats that you will have a stylish tailored design that will not split, tear, or crack in the wearing. For drop-skirts there is nothing more suitable, for the exact color of the gown can be matched. I have been wearing one of these skirts recently, ordered through the PICTORIAL REVIEW, and it is more than satisfactory in every way. It is gracefully proportioned and has a beautiful sweep.

The Housewife

In Washing Windows: Add a teaspoonful of kerosene to the water to give a better polish.

A Quick Dessert: An easy and quick dessert is made by splitting horizontally an angel cake and putting on the two layers a thick covering of whipped cream, dotted with candied cherries.

To Wash Glasses: When washing glasses in hot water be sure the outside of the glass is washed first. In this way the glass is kept from breaking.

To Remove Grease from Wall Paper: Dip a piece of flannel in alcohol, gently rub the soiled part over once or twice, and the grease will disappear.

Store Soap and Candles: Soap and candles should be stored for some time before use, in order that they may be dry and harden, with the result that they will last twice as long.

About Lemons: When lemons have become hard and dry, immerse them in cold water. They will soon become quite soft and ready to use. When lemonade is made, place the squeezed halves in a fair-sized jug and pour boiling water on them. After this has stood for a few hours, strain off the water into a clean jug. This can be mixed with the lemonade made from the juice, and gives it a delicate and delicious flavor of the peel. Lemonade gains greatly by this mixture and is a doubly delightful beverage.

To Wash White Chiffon: Make a lather of good soap and let it stand till lukewarm, then put the chiffon into it, and let it soak for an hour. Shake the chiffon about gently in the suds, but do not rub it. Squeeze out, and rinse in two or three changes of clear, cold water. Dissolve a little gum in a teacupful of water and dip the chiffon into it. Do not squeeze it, but lay it between the folds of a clean cloth and pat it with the hand. Cover with a piece of tissue paper and iron while still damp, with a warm iron. Colored chiffons may be washed in the same way, but for them add a few drops of vinegar to the gum water to set the color, which is very apt to run.

Changing the Fish Globe: In changing the water of a fish globe the best way is to procure a piece of india-rubber tubing, bend it in the shape of a syphon, placing the shorter end in the water in the globe, and the longer end over a vessel placed lower down than the globe. Then turn up both ends of the tube so as to fill it with water, put a finger on each end, gently lower the shorter end into the water once more, and take away both fingers. The water will then flow out freely, and continue to do so till the syphon is removed. To refill the globe, use a watering-can with a fine rose.

The House That Helen Built

III.—The Conclusion

By Jeanette Sterling Greve

THE next day Kraft made an early trip out to Morningside to see what damage, if any, had been done by the storm. He stood still by the gate and thrust his hands into his pockets when he saw the wrecked tent spread out on the ground. He waited awhile but saw no sign of Penfield or Helen, so he walked all around the place and through the little house. He was just about to give it up and go away when he heard their voices in the road and saw them coming merrily toward him. Between them walked an elderly gentlemen, smug and portly, who was listening with a smile to Helen's chatter.

"Hello, Kraft!" exclaimed Arthur when he caught sight of the architect standing in the porch. "I am glad you came out so early. We have just come from your office where we had hoped to find you."

"Well, you certainly got an early start," was Kraft's reply. "I came out to see what happened up here last night."

"Mr. Kraft, I want to introduce you to my uncle," interrupted Helen. "Mr. Andrews, Mr. Kraft."

Mr. Andrews put out a fat hand and gave the architect a cordial clasp.

"We have just been telling Uncle Henry our adventures," laughed Helen. "You should have seen us people! The old tent blew over on us in the storm, and we had to work for an hour, I know, before we could wriggle out from under it. We spent the rest of the night huddled on the floor in the empty house, fearing every moment the roof would be blown from over our heads. I was too discouraged this morning to try to get breakfast, so we hunted around to find some dry clothes and then went to town to a restaurant."

"And whom should we see there," said Arthur, laying his hand on Mr. Andrews' shoulder, "but Uncle Henry, sitting at a table waiting for his order to be filled."

"Well," said Mr. Andrews, genially, "I felt that I had to look up these children. They got a bit impatient a year ago and took matters into their own hands, you see; but I have concluded to make the best I can now of a bad job." He chuckled as he glanced at Helen's flushed face.

"You are putting up a very pretty little house here," he went on as he stepped into the porch and looked through the door of the living-room.

"Yes," Kraft replied, modestly, "I think it is going to be a good piece of work. We have given it a great deal of personal attention. But what are you and Mrs. Penfield going to do now?" he asked, turning suddenly to Arthur. "We shall have to fix up some sort of a shelter for you in the house right away."

"The upstairs is nearly done," Helen suggested. "Don't you think we could make two of the rooms ready to-day? We are going to insist upon Uncle Henry joining the camp if we can make him comfortable."

"I think perhaps we can," said Kraft, cautiously "At any rate we'll go right to work and see what can be done."

When the carpenters arrived on the scene they found their day's task well laid out for them. They were soon busy, fitting windows and hanging doors, but had to leave the oiling and polishing of the woodwork until a later date. They worked so expeditiously that by mid-afternoon the second story was in condition to be occupied. Kraft stayed all day to help, and Mr. Andrews, too, pitched in with a will, assisting Helen to set up beds and arrange her various belongings.

"There!" she exclaimed, as she gave a final pat to a dressing-table cover, "We are really at home. I can't thank you enough, Uncle Henry, for making all this possible for us."

"Well, you see," was the reply, "I realized my mistake in expecting a red-haired girl to wait patiently until a certain young man had time to show the sort of stuff he had in him; and as I had insisted upon a home, it seemed to be up to me to help it along."

"I am sure I don't see what the red hair had to do with it!" Helen pouted as she slipped her hand within her uncle's arm and started down the stairs.

Uncle Henry was as much interested in the house as Arthur and Helen themselves, and went about viewing the arrangement of dining-room, kitchen and pantries, making many valuable suggestions as to additional conveniences. In the living-room he stood long before the broad chimney and open fireplace, whistling softly to himself. Finally he asked, "What kind of a mantelpiece are you thinking of getting for this?"

"We scarcely know yet," was Helen's reply. "We want something pretty, but everything in that line is so expensive."

"Why don't you build one yourselves? You can make it of this weather-stained lumber, cut in Mission style, and it will be in keeping with the rest of the woodwork in the room. Kraft, here, ought to know enough about measurements to cut it for you, and I'll help you put the thing into shape."

Helen was fired with enthusiasm by the suggestion, and pressed them all into service so that in a day or two they had completed a simple but charming mantelpiece, which was the chief ornament of the room. They utilized left-over pieces of lumber, and their only outlay was $10.00 for necessary tiling and facing for the capacious

THE OLD MISSION SETTEE IN THE LIVING-ROOM

opening, where Helen imagined she already saw a blazing fire of huge logs.

Mr. Andrews stayed about a week, seeming to enjoy heartily his unfinished quarters and the primitive, half-camping mode of living. When he left, promising to come again in the Winter for a longer visit, he slipped into Helen's hand a bit of paper.

"Here's a check, little woman," he said, "to make up the balance of the $1,500 on the house. I think, though, we'll let Arthur meet the rest of the payments on the lot. It will give him something to work for."

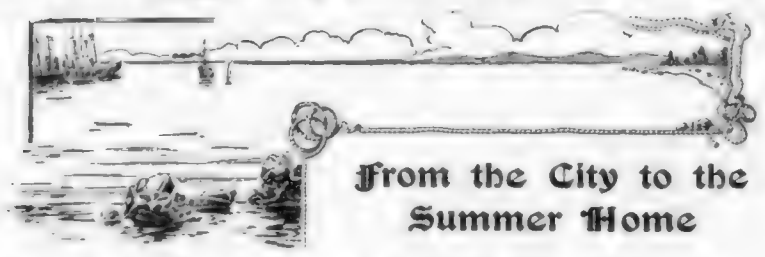
The house was now ready for its furnishings, and for the innumerable, dainty touches which only a woman knows how to give. Helen was constantly busy, but was never able to accomplish as much in one day as she planned.

As the Summer days went by, she paused oftener than formerly to rest, and was glad to leave to Arthur many things which at first she declared he could not do. He came out early one day from the office to hang some curtains at the big double windows in the pretty dining-room. When all was done and they stood together by the window, looking out at the distant hills, Arthur put his arm about his little wife and drew her close.

"Uncle Henry was right, sweetheart," he said softly. "It is better to have our own home, isn't it?"

THE SOUTHERN WINDOW WHERE THE PLANTS FLOURISHED BEST

How to Prepare for Moving



From the City to the Summer Home

The problem of packing household goods for the annual removal of a family from the Winter home in the city to the Summer home in the country is one that vexes the heart of many good "haus-fraus" every year. And how easily it may all be managed, when one knows how!

In the first place, to economize space it is advisable to fill the drawers of big pieces of furniture with pillows, bedding and napery, as it will help to hold them in place, although, of course, they should be locked before the packing commences. Curtains, rugs and carpets should be rolled with pads of paper between to keep out creases, and then covered with burlaps for shipment.

In packing china or glass always put the heaviest pieces at the bottom, in layers with excelsior between. The cups, vegetable dishes, etc., should be stuffed with paper and excelsior and placed in the centre of the barrel, while the platters, plates, saucers and all flat pieces should be bound with excelsior, several of them together.

Small pictures should be carefully covered with cheesecloth and excelsior and packed in a box, while large heavy-framed ones should be crated, after protecting the canvases with tissue paper or soft cloth.

This business of crating is not a simple operation, for first the frame must be fastened to the boards with cleats, so that they will be perfectly stationary, but also that the decorative edges of the gilt frames may not touch the protecting edge of the box and be marred thereby.

An experienced storage packer was descanting on this matter recently and he said that the majority of women were such poor packers it really was surprising that anything to be moved, when packed by them, ever reached its destination.

"In moving," said he, "from town to country houses, when goods go by freight, they should be well packed, and though it will be next to impossible to crate or box heavy pieces, such as bureaux, sideboards, etc., women should know how, so that to make the moving inexpensive they can tell carpenters or helpers how things should be treated to insure safety during the railway journey.

"A mistake almost every woman makes, and a very serious one, too, is to place breakable pieces, such as mirrors, in dressers or chiffoniers. By doing this the men moving them cannot see what is underneath the sheeting or burlaps, or in the drawers, and so are not particularly careful, as they would be could they see that there was glass under the coverings. A hole large enough to make the fact apparent should always be left, and I think if this rule is followed with other fragile things few of them will be damaged in moving.

"Fine pieces of cut glass and expensive chinaware need especial care and cannot be too carefully padded and packed. I would advise that each vase, cup, goblet, etc., be lined inside and out with tissue paper, to preserve the surfaces from possible scratches. Then each one should be filled with excelsior and a padding of it wound round the outside. Brown paper should in turn be folded over the packing and the whole tied securely in place with stout cord. Another layer of excelsior placed over the piece before it is put in a barrel should make it practically safe from injury."

"In the same way chairs should be carefully wrapped in tissue paper bound with excelsior and then fastened with a board to keep them from touching the sides of the crate. The essential thing in packing, after the padding is done, is to make sure that the feet are a sufficient distance from the bottom of the boards so that they will not be jarred in moving.

"Heavy sideboards, dressers, etc., should be boxed and the same care should be taken with them to protect the corners, or feet if there are any. I think it is best to use a padding of excelsior, wrapped about with soft brown paper to protect the edges."

ANOTHER VIEW OF HELEN'S HOUSE

Summer Dress Material
AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES
We Will Send Free Samples of These Goods Upon Request

IMPORTED WAISTINGS
We are making a specialty of all WHITE WAISTING this season and have a magnificent stock of French and English Manufacture to select from, both in the medium and heavier weights. From the entire assortment we offer one special line, which we think will meet with general approval—English Waisting—medium weight—handsomely embroidered in the very newest designs. Worth 48c. Special Price..... PER YARD **25c**

EMBROIDERED SILK MULL AND MOUSSELINE DE SOIE
This ever popular and fashionable material always in demand and so much in vogue for evening wear, party dresses and fancy waists. It comes in a large range of shades—light blue, dark blue, red, green, heliotrope, pink, tan, nile, plain black and white. It is soft and clingy. Regularly sold at 39c. Special Price..... PER YARD **23c**

GENUINE IMPORTED PERSIAN LAWN
Pure white, 32 inches wide; the most popular of all fabrics for confirmation, graduation and Summer dresses, always retailed at 35c, special price..... PER YARD **19c**

36-INCH LINEN FINISHED, FULL BLEACHED SUITINGS
Evenly woven, medium weight, will undoubtedly be very popular for shirt-waist suits, and outing skirts, the 25c. quality, special price..... PER YARD **12½c**

CELEBRATED **SANDOW** ALL SILK **TAFFETA** SAMPLES SENT FREE OUR PRICE PER YARD **35¢**
Full 24 inches wide, all colors, including the popular white, ivory, cream and black.
Sold All Over the Country at 58c. Wear Guaranteed.
Will not crack or split—will wash perfectly. Do not let this low price prejudice you against this excellent silk. IT'S GOOD. Thousands now use it. Send your order to
(CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT AND PIN IT TO YOUR LETTER)
BOSTON STORE STATE AND MADISON STREETS **CHICAGO**

Children at the Seashore

Their Care and Equipment

There is a "midsummer madness" which every year is responsible for a considerable amount of mischief on our coasts. It is this—that the moment children arrive at the seaside the right thing to do is to divest them of all covering of the nether limbs, and, regardless of wind and temperature, to let them play in and out of the sea at all hours. These children in the great majority of cases are city children who come to the seaside for a month or so, and all the rest of the year wear shoes or high-buttoned boots, long stockings, and flannel petticoats or pants. They spend most of their time in schoolrooms and in decorous walks in parks and gardens. Yet it is thought that the mere fact of coming to the seaside is sufficient to enable them with impunity to suddenly alter all their habits, go about half clad, and expose their feet and legs to wet and cold for the greater part of the day.

"But you see all the children doing it at the seaside," someone may say, "and they don't come to any harm."

Understand me, I am not saying that children should never paddle. Far from it. On a warm morning when a shallow sea is rippling in over the sand and is warmed by the sun, then it does a lot of good, strengthens the ankles and exhilarates the spirits; but standing about in the water when there is a chill wind blowing, as it does sometimes, even in midsummer, and paddling on cold evenings and days when there is no sun to warm the water, is a very risky amusement, one that is almost sure to cause internal chills which may set up serious ailments.

All of this is timely, for the days of the shovel and pail are at hand. Mothers are getting suitable toggery ready for the youngsters to wear when they play in the sand, and, by the way, there is nothing more suitable than the Rompers (Pattern No. 1325) illustrated on page 64 of the PICTORIAL REVIEW Catalogue. They are easy to make in checked gingham, denim or chambray, the denim being preferred, and are a complete protection. They are worn by either girls or boys over the undergarments.

Play-aprons are simple and easy to make, and good patterns for these are No. A696 and No. 1113. Sunbonnets are also favored and for this purpose may be made at home according to pattern No. 1436, having the Dutch lap and being easy to launder when soiled.

Pinned Paper Patterns are purchasable only at 853 Broadway, New York City

JULY, 1866.—Evening Costumes. (1) White silk skirt, cerise Princesse overskirt, guipure lace. (2) Princesse costume of blue silk, white lace and garlands of roses. (3) White tulle skirt, white cashmere *sortie du bal* with gold.

JULY, 1865.—Promenade Gowns. (1) Blue silk, white guipure insertion. (2) White muslin dress, black silk coat with trimmings of rich green silk. (3) Flowered French muslin over pink, with green ribbons

Fashions of forty

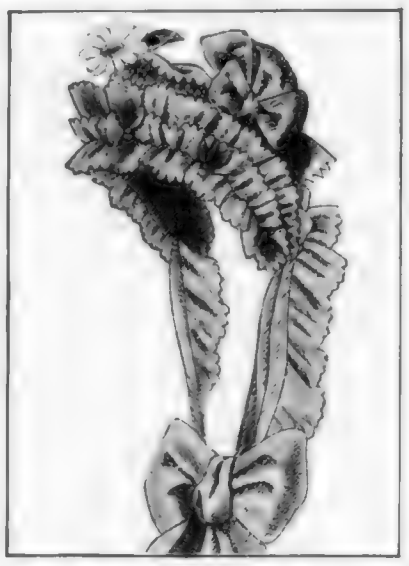
Reproduced from "Le Monde

1869.—Coronet bonnet in blue, with ties, large pink rose with foliage, blue ostrich tips.

1869.—Alpine hat in tan-colored straw, dark-brown velvet folds, ostrich feathers, long tan veil.

It was [illegible] to consult the customs and the [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] wrong [illegible] Pictorial [illegible] given [illegible] of this [illegible] of exact [illegible] old [illegible] shows [illegible] that [illegible] crinoline [illegible]

JULY, 1864.—Ball Toilettes. (1) White tarlatan, Van Dyck sash of mauve silk. (2) White tarlatan with bunches of field flowers. (3) Overskirt of blue silk over white, black lace, pink roses.



1868.—Pink satin bonnet, marguerites, pinked ruches, gilt bees.

1865.—Walking hat of white straw, black velvet, lace ties, pink roses.

during the period of succeeding the C War. These were from the highest ion authority of time, "a journal of courts of London Paris" and "patro by the Queen."

One is induced to serve that the fas themselves are not s attractive but tha drawings give dist pictures. The wo heads are dispr tioned to their shou and their waists ar short to be true to tur[illegible] or even good

s of orty Years Ago

Le Monde [illegible]" : Monthly Magazine for Ladies

It [illegible]ys [illegible]ng to c[illegible] th[illegible]s, cust[illegible]d [illegible]ly the [illegible]of [illegible]ars with [illegible]p [illegible]at the [illegible]d. [illegible]ote the [illegible] [illegible]the whi[illegible] [illegible]has wro[illegible]ng [illegible]s of Pa[illegible] [illegible]are give[illegible]p [illegible]on this [illegible]of [illegible]g an exa[illegible]or [illegible]n of old [illegible]xi[illegible]tes sho[illegible]g th[illegible]umes that pr[illegible]ailed while crinoli[illegible]s fashionable during th[illegible] period of and succeedi[illegible] the Civil War. T[illegible]se were taken from th[illegible] highest fashion aut[illegible]rity of that time, "a journal of the courts o[illegible] London and Paris" a[illegible]d "patronized by the Q[illegible]een."

One is induced to observe that the fashions themselves are not so unattractive but that the drawings give distorted pictures. The women's heads are disproportioned to their shoulders and their waists are too short to be true to Nature, or even good art.

1868.—White Neapolitan hat, black lace, pansies, purple plumes, lace streamers at the back.

1869.—Fanchon bonnet of blue uncut velvet, feather trimming, pink rose, lace ties.

JULY, 1868.—Opera Costumes. (1) White silk, white cashmere and gold opera mantle. (2) Blue silk overskirt, white silk skirt, white lace, pink roses. (3) White muslin and lace, rose-colored sash, marguerites.

JULY, 1865.—Evening Gowns. (1) Purple silk, trimming of large steel beads. (2) Amber silk over white muslin and lace, pink roses. (3) White muslin over blue silk, poppies.

JULY, 1864.—Walking Dresses. (1) Printed muslin in cerise and white, black lace shawl. (2) Tan-colored overskirt looped up over plaid silk. (3) White cashmere trimmed in purple silk with tassels.

1869.—Lace hat, black ostrich feathers, field flowers, black satin ribbon.

1869.—Lace bonnet, jet ornament, pink and black ostrich feathers, lace ties.

DAINTY SUMMER FROCKS

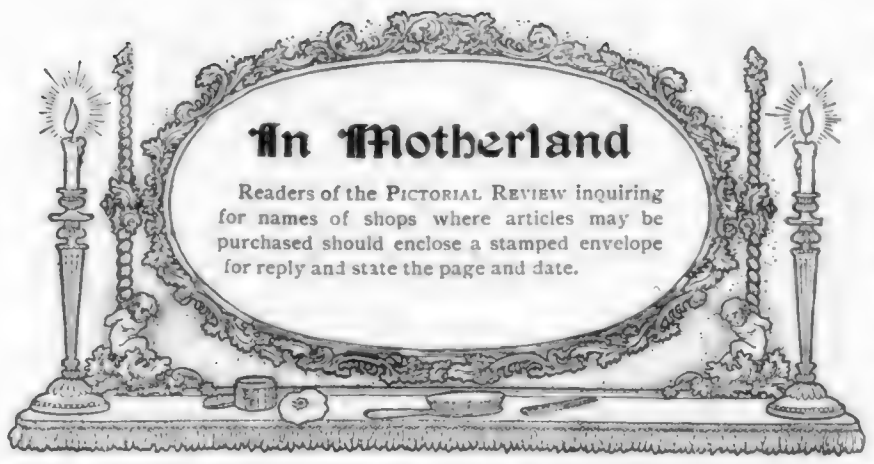
Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 9.

No. 2051. Misses' Princess Dress in pale yellow dotted Swiss, finished around the neck and short puff sleeves with a band of Irish lace in a deep cream color. The model is shirred in at the waist and finished with two circular tucks and a deep hem. The pattern would be extremely pretty in plain colored lawn, mull, batiste or Persian lawn, and also in flowered organdie, light colored tissue, or crystalline, combined with Spanish, Cluny or Valenciennes lace. The model is cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 13 yards of 32-inch material or 8¾ yards of 44-inch material, with ¾ yard of allover. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2052. Girl's Guimpe Dress, closed on the left side of the front, made in bright blue chambray, with belt, sleeve bands and square neck, ornamented with cream-colored English embroidery and half a dozen flat pearl buttons. The model would be charming in blue, pink or light green India silk, combined with cream-colored Valenciennes lace, or in striped louisine silk with Valenciennes lace it would be most attractive for Summer afternoons or evenings. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3¾ yards of 42-inch material, with 2¼ yards of insertion and 1½ yards of fine mull and 1 yard of allover for the guimpe. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2053. Girl's Guimpe Dress in old rose and white checked silk gingham, worn with or without the guimpe, according to the wearer's fancy, and trimmed with French hand embroidery in white. The model is a very dainty one, and shows a new feature in the fullness of the waist being caught into the square neck in three groups of three tucks each. The full gathered skirt is finished with a simple six-inch hem. A pretty finish to this dainty frock would be a band of the embroidery around the waist, the material of the dress being cut from underneath. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3¾ yards of 32-inch material, with about 1½ yards of embroidery and 1½ yards of 36-inch lawn and ½ yard of allover for guimpe. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2054. Child's Dress of soft white Persian lawn combined with insertions and edging of fine Valenciennes lace. The fullness of this dainty garment is held in place by five groups of two tucks each. A band of the lace insertion is put between each group of tucks and the material cut from underneath. The neck and sleeves are finished with the lace edging. Cut in sizes 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years. Size 2 requires 2¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, with 2¼ yards of insertion and 1½ yards of edging. Price, 15 cents.


In Motherland
Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

Conducted by Mildred K. Smith

The entire complex question of prepared foods may be disposed of by saying that owing to the deficiencies pointed out they should only be used as one would use drugs, to bridge over a period of illness or correct some defect of digestion, and then only for a short time, for they never furnish nourishment in the form best suited to the requirements of the infant.

Modified Cow's Milk

We often hear a mother say that milk would not agree with a certain child, and that she was forced to use a certain food. This may possibly be true in very rare instances or for a short period, though it is much more probable that the fault lay in the manner in which the milk was prepared. There are so many ways in which cow's milk may be modified and varied that it is an extremely rare occurrence to find a baby that cannot take some form of cow's milk better than a baby food. The difficulty lies in finding just the right modification for the individual child, and then seeing that this form is carefully adhered to. There is such a difference in the digestive powers of different infants of the same age that it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules. Within certain safe limits we must experiment in every case. It sometimes takes several days, a week, or even longer for a child's digestive organs to accommodate themselves to food that is entirely suitable. For instance, according to the rules usually laid down, an infant three months old requires a highly diluted milk, and yet, in my personal experience, I have seen a three-months-old infant digest undiluted milk perfectly. Such exceptions, however, must not be taken as a guide.

Laboratory Milk

Many babies have done well simply on cow's milk, diluted and slightly sweetened, either raw, pasteurized, or sterilized, but many other infants require a more exact approach to human milk. To supply this want laboratories have been established in all our large cities, where the milk from a particularly well-cared-for herd of cows is separated into its various constituents, and the elements again compounded in the same proportion as these elements are found in human milk, and as required for infants of different ages. The exact number of bottles ready for use are delivered every day. The hap-hazard methods too often used in the home are thus avoided and exactness secured. This method, however, has not yielded quite as perfect results as had been hoped. It is claimed by some that the process of separating and recombining the elements in some way not entirely understood changes the physical properties of the milk. The expense, from forty to sixty cents a day, also stands in the way of a general adoption of this method of feeding. The fact that a physician's prescription is also required, and that, like as not, several prescriptions will have to be tried before the child is suited is also an objection to its employment. It is well to be informed as to this method, as there is no doubt that it has been a godsend to many young infants when ordinary methods have failed.

Home Modification of Milk

With a little intelligence and proper care, cow's milk may be modified at home with approximate accuracy. If one is in the country and milk from one cow can be obtained this may do very well, provided you are absolutely certain that the cow is perfectly healthy, otherwise the milk from a herd is preferable. In the city nothing but bottled milk should be used, and care should be taken to be sure that the milk is perfectly clean. While theoretically, raw milk may seem better suited to the digestive organs of the child, the danger of infection from raw milk makes sterilized or pasteurized milk safer. By sterilized milk we mean that which has been brought to the boiling point, but *not* boiled. By pasteurized milk is meant that brought to a temperature of 170 degrees Fahrenheit, and this is preferred, as a rule, for infant feeding.

My Life

My life is but a weaving
Between my God and me;
I may but choose the colors—
He worketh steadily.
Full oft He weaveth sorrow,
And I, in foolish pride,
Forget He sees the unper
And I the under side.

While a sterilizer is a convenience, the work can be done as well with the ordinary utensils found in any kitchen, provided they are not only scrupulously clean, but surgically clean. It is exceedingly difficult to teach the ordinary servant the dangers arising from even a slight carelessness and to arouse a fear of germs and bacteria, consequently it seems that it is better that the mother should take this work upon herself or keep a close and constant oversight.

For the early months of infancy it is necessary that the rate should be three times as great in quantity as the proteids or casein in the milk. Cow's milk, as a whole, does not contain sufficient fat, and to get the necessary amount of fat the upper third of a bottle of milk that has been bottled at the creamery should be taken. To get this, an ounce dipper that can be passed through the neck of the bottle is necessary, as pouring mixes the cream, and we do not get the amount required. The objection to adding cream to the milk is that store cream is apt to contain many bacteria. In preparing the food the entire amount for twenty-four hours should be prepared at one time, and that as soon after the milk is delivered as possible. Bacteria increase very rapidly in milk allowed to stand about the kitchen or anywhere where the temperature is above 40 or 50 degrees. To make 20 ounces of food, which is the amount required in 24 hours by a newly-born infant, take two ounces of the upper one-third of the bottle of milk and add one ounce of milk sugar, which may be obtained in ounce packages at the drug store, or measured with a tablespoon, two and one-half tablespoonfuls making an ounce, and to this add sufficient boiled water to make up 20 ounces. Twenty ounces is one and one-quarter pints, and consequently a graduated quart measure is a convenient vessel for mixing.

The Use of Lime Water

Some advise the substitution of one ounce of lime water for the same amount of boiled water. This may be used in case the infant vomits sour curds, but is not always necessary. There should be as many bottles as there are to be feedings in twenty-four hours; eight or ten according as the baby is large or small. The bottles are then placed in a vessel of warm water and the temperature raised nearly to the boiling point, but never allowed to boil. The vessel is then pushed to the back of the stove and allowed to stand for fifteen or twenty minutes, when the milk will have been pasteurized. The bottles should be cooled as quickly as possible. They should be placed in the icebox immediately or set in cold water, and the water changed several times to hasten the cooling. The bottles should be covered with a bit of absorbent cotton to prevent the entrance of any germs or dust. All utensils that come in contact with the milk should be placed in boiling water each time before using and carefully washed immediately after. The bottles should be washed with hot water and borax or baking soda, and rinsed in hot water before using. They should be rinsed and filled with water as soon as emptied. The nipple should be boiled daily and kept in water in which a little borax has been dissolved. When the bottles are needed they should be heated to blood heat, as a baby will often refuse food that is not of the proper temperature. The same bottle of milk should never be heated a second time. All these details may seem troublesome at first, but habits of carefulness can soon be formed, and many digestive disturbances will thereby be saved the baby, and the mother spared much anxiety.

COFFEE DOES NOT AGREE WITH YOU?
YOU HAVE TIRED OF ALL CEREAL SUBSTITUTES?
THEN DRINK
Huyler's COCOA.
ABSOLUTELY A FOE TO NERVOUSNESS.
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Huyler's COCOA STANDS IN A CLASS ALL BY ITSELF—
IT IS NOT ONLY PERFECTLY PURE, BUT IS MADE OF HIGH GRADE BEANS, MOST SKILFULLY BLENDED.
WE HAVE ABSOLUTELY NO USE FOR THE LOW GRADE BEANS AND THEY ARE NOT PERMITTED IN OUR WORKS.
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ASK YOUR GROCER — FOR Huyler's COCOA.

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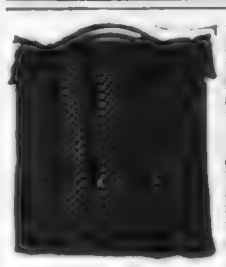
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Summer Fashions for Young Folk

[illegible] Misses' Afternoon Frock

No. 1998. Misses' dressy Afternoon Frock of old rose organdie in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 5⅞ yards of 27-inch material or 4¼ yards of 42-inch material, with ¾ of a yard of 18-inch allover lace for the vest and 15 yards of edging.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1483. Misses' Low-necked Waist in white Paris muslin, with the sleeves and ruffle around the neck accordion plaited. Cut in sizes

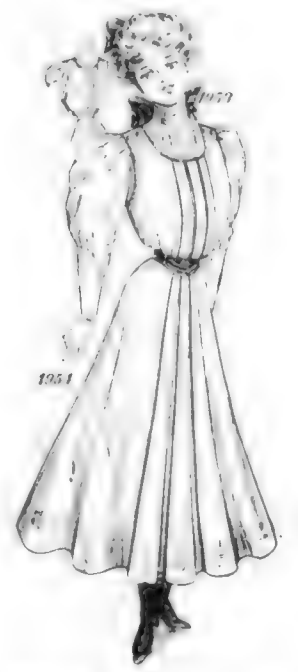
No. 1483. Misses' Fancy Waist

12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 5 yards of 40-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1932. Girl's Guimpe Dress cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 years requires 5¼ yards of 27-inch or 4 yards of 36-inch material for the entire dress. If made as illustrated it will require 4 yards of 27-inch or 3¼ yards of 36-inch material for the dress, with 1½ yards of 18-inch allover embroidery for the guimpe. If the sleeve ruffles are desired it will require ¼ yard extra of 27-inch or 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1932. Girl's Guimpe Dress



Nos. 1953-1954. Misses' Dress

Nos. 1953-1954 illustrate a dress of blue linen worn over a guimpe of white lawn. **No. 1953** consists of a blouse which slips on over the head and fastens on the shoulder, and a simple guimpe. The sizes are 12, 14 and 16 years.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 1954, is a four-gored model with box-plaits at the centre front and back. The sizes are 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire dress 6½ yards of 32-inch material and 2 yards of 36-inch lawn will be required.

Nos. 1955-1956. Misses' Frock

Nos. 1955-1956. A dainty frock of pale pink challis is here portrayed. **No. 1955** consists of a blouse and separate guimpe, the sleeves of which may be omitted if desired. The sizes are 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, **No. 1956,** is a circular top, tucked to yoke depth and lengthened by a straight gathered flounce. The sizes are 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire dress 8 yards of 36-inch material will be required.

No. 1908. Child's Bishop Dress in soft blue lawn embroidered in white silk or linen floss. Cut in

No. 1908. Child's Bishop Dress

sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2¾ yards of 27-inch or 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1906. Girl's Guimpe Dress

No. 1906. Girl's Guimpe Dress of lilac and white striped dimity. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 4 yards of 36-inch for the dress and 1½ yards of 36-inch for the guimpe, with ½ yard of allover. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2032-2033. Misses' Sailor Suit

Nos. 2032-2033. Misses' New-fashioned Sailor Suit in white duck. Waist, **No. 2032,** is made with short sleeves and slips on over the head. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 2¾ yards of 30-inch material, with 2¼ yards of 30-inch allover embroidery for the guimpe. The skirt, **No. 2033,** is a ripple skirt made with fifteen gores and a habit back. The width around the lower edge is 3½ yards. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 5¼ yards of material 30 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1959-1960. Misses' Negligee Shirt and Skirt

No. 1959. Misses' Negligee Shirt with attached collar and shirt sleeves. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1960. Misses' Skirt in four gores and having a deep box plait at front and back. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

Children's Page

The Picture-Book People

By Philip Carmichael

So your lessons are dreadfully dull and drear
And horrid to understand?
Then suppose we slip off for an hour, my dear,
To the Picture-book-People's Land—
That strange and wonderful country where
The Picture-book-People dwell,
For they've wonderful things to show us there,
And wonderful tales to tell.

They will take us a thousand years away
From the worry of Schoolroom Land,
From the troublesome things of our dull to-day
To a world we can understand.
A world where the wildest dreams come true,
And nothing can ever go wrong,
And nobody has any lessons to do,
And it's holidays all day long.

And the Picture-book People every night
Will wait for us—you and me,
And tell us their tales by the firelight
Till the table is laid for tea.
They are only paper and ink, it's true,
And old are the tales they tell,
But there's always a welcome awaiting you
Where the Picture-book-People dwell.

The Humming-bird's Story

DEAR, dear, how cold it is in this country, and how very dull! Why, I haven't seen a cloudless sky all the time I have been locked away in my large cage at the Zoo.

My home in Jamaica, now, was always warm and sunny; and if I could only squeeze through the bars of my prison I would fly right across the sea, and join my friends again.

Oh, yes! I know I am the smallest bird in the world; but my wings are strong, and I can fly as far as the swift-winged swallow if I wish.

I am little larger than a large bumble-bee, but no bumble-bee ever born had such a brilliant-colored coat as mine. Red, gold, green, blue, yellow, crimson; my plumage is every hue of the rainbow. Jacob's coat of many colors could have been no brighter than mine, I am sure.

The little nest in which I was reared was no bigger than half a walnut, and the egg from which I was hatched was the size of a pill. It would take a good many of those eggs to make a breakfast for you, wouldn't it?

'Twas a lovely morning when my mother first taught me to fly. My wings soon grew strong enough to bear me; and I was able to dart about much quicker than any bright butterfly you ever watched.

Like the bee, I am very fond of honey; and often I used to spend whole days flitting among the flowers, dipping my beak deep down into the neck of each rich blossom that met my sight, and sucking the nectar out.

I used always to keep a sharp look-out for hawks and other birds of prey, which, could they have caught me, would have shown me no more mercy than I show a large fly or juicy caterpillar when I catch him.

Once I remember I was nearly captured by a giant spider in whose strong web I was caught and hung for a moment. Happily, I managed to struggle free of its coils, just as the horrid monster came rushing out after me. I never had such a fright in all my life as that.

I shall be glad to see you any time at the Zoo; and when I fly around my big cage you will hear my wings hum like a loud humming-top.

The Care of Pets

Cat Protecting Eggs

Cats, when reared from kittenhood with chickens or other birds, and taught not to molest them, will evince a firm friendship for their feathered companions, feed off the same dish, and never dream of attacking them. A cat has even been known to take charge of a hen's eggs while the latter went for a stroll. She lay across them to keep them warm, and relinquished her post immediately the mother returned. This kindly service puss performed, not for one, but for all the hens in the yard.

A Warning

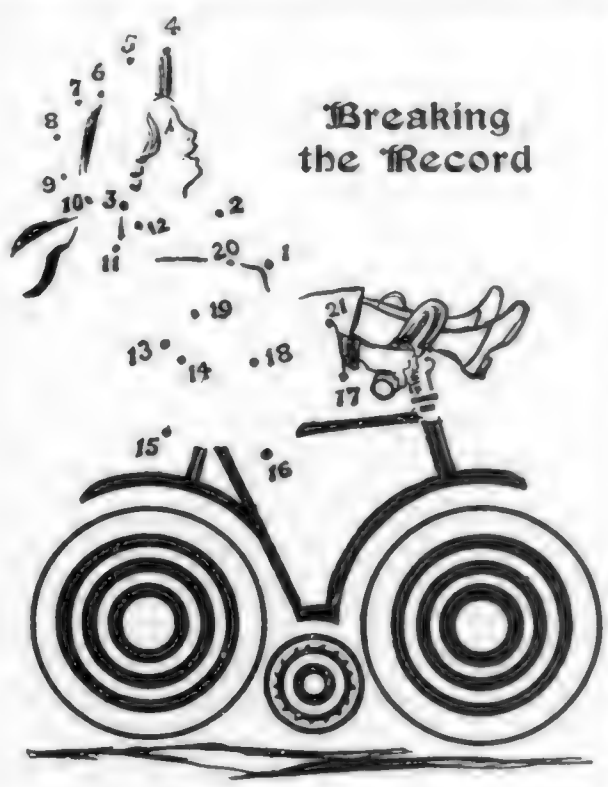
Boys and girls should be very careful never to make a quick, startling noise near the cage where a canary is sitting, nor to wave anything in front of the cage, or the bird will be much startled, and may refuse to sit.

Mice in the Rabbit-hutch

Mice and rats should on no account be allowed in the neighborhood of your rabbit-hutches, and special care must be exercised when the doe has a litter of young. The presence of even a single mouse will sometimes frighten her into eating her offspring.

When to Give Bones

Dogs should only be given bones after a good meal. If this rule is observed there is far less danger of the animal receiving injuries through bolting ragged portions of bones, which a hungry dog will do.



"This *is* delightful!" said little Charlie Merryweather. "Why, I am coasting down this hill quite twenty miles an hour. It's a good thing the artist didn't finish drawing me, or that policeman at the bottom might see me, and lock me up for furious riding.

"If you draw lines from one to two, two to three, and so on up to twenty-six, and then move the paper quickly round and round, you can see how fast I am spinning along."

Wrinkles

The Cause and Cure

By Emily Brown

The American woman has not yet reached the place that she feels perfectly free to make known all of her scheme of acquiring the art of beautifying. As a rule, women wish to hide any effort they make in order to keep away wrinkles or the manner in which they remove them.

There are three physical factors which cause the face to age: Defective circulation, loss of adipose tissue and impaired elasticity of muscle. Now that the cause is found, the remedy can easily be ascertained. The latter may be contained in two words, food and exercise. The absorptive powers of the myriad little pores of the skin is very great, and the face may be nourished and made white, plump and firm by judicious massage and a good tissue builder.

Massage is exercise by manipulation. After exposure to dust, it is advisable to use a cream to loosen the dirt from the pores, wiping it off the face with a soft flannel cloth before washing the face. After having done this, it is advisable to tone up the face with a cold water douche, which will relieve the relaxed muscles and emphasize them. This closes the pores, but only to some extent, and it will, therefore, not do sufficiently to exclude the use of a tissue builder, or skin food, which should later be applied. The best skin food we can recommend is the Dr. Charles Flesh Food, which is positively known to preserve and increase a woman's natural charms.

Since we have recommended the Dr. Charles Flesh Food to the readers of this article, we find it necessary to inform them briefly through this column that it makes rounded features, removes wrinkles and produces a fine complexion. The Dr. Charles Flesh Food is very healing and nutritious and feeds the wasting tissues of the flesh through the pores.

But those who cannot avail themselves of the services of a professional masseuse, and who doubt their ability to treat their own face, or who doubt the knowledge of the massage used to develop the bust, can obtain this practical skill by sending for the book called the "Art of Massage," published by the Dr. Charles Company, 108 Fulton Street, New York City, and with the aid of this booklet each and every woman will be able to obtain these instructions at a little expense. It is best to enclose a dime when ordering this book, so that the letter may not be overlooked and this small sum will surely cover the expense of mailing. In writing them please mention THE PICTORIAL REVIEW and ask for a free sample of the Dr. Charles Flesh Food and Face Powder. You will be well repaid for your trouble.

Dick's Automobile Ride

A Rainy-day Story for Children

By H. M. B.

"OH, dear!" said Dick.

And I think *you* would have said "Oh, dear!" too. You see, Uncle George had just got a new automobile, and he had promised to call at three o'clock that afternoon to take Dick for a ride.

Dick had never been in an automobile. You can understand that lessons had seemed much more difficult than usual that morning, and he had felt much too excited to finish a dull thing like rice pudding for dinner, and he hadn't noticed that a great big cloud had hidden the sun until he was just going to put his boots on. And then he suddenly heard a little, pattering noise, and looked up, to see that raindrops were spluttering all over the window!

Wasn't it dreadful? Of course *he* wouldn't have minded going in the rain, but mother would be quite sure to say that he mustn't, because he often got bad, croupy colds. Besides Uncle George had particularly said that he wouldn't come if it were wet. Dick climbed miserably on to the nursery window-seat, and watched the drops, which were coming down harder than ever.

Nobody else was in the nursery. Nurse was somewhere downstairs, and his mother had a friend to lunch, so he couldn't go and tell her how bad he felt.

The book that Aunt Isabel had given him for his birthday last week lay at his feet—such an exciting story about a number of giants who lived in a star, and came down to earth and made war upon the people there; but Dick gave it a little kick on to the floor—stupid thing!—as he flattened his nose against the blurred window-pane. His favorite animal picture-book was there, too; and before dinner it had seemed great fun to try to draw and paint the big Polar bear from it on one of mother's sheets of gray notepaper, which made the Chinese white, that he squeezed out of a dear little tin tube, show up beautifully; but now, when he saw the page he'd been copying, he wondered what had made him spend such a long time over anything so dull!

He was quite a brave little boy, really, only somehow a drop that *wasn't* a raindrop splashed presently on to the inside of the window, and began to chase an outside one down to the sill. Then another and another, and still he sat staring.

And by and by—he couldn't have been there more than five or ten minutes—it occurred to him that the sky wasn't all black clouds.

There was certainly a star over in a far corner where there was still a clear patch, and gradually—— Well, the only way I can describe what happened is to say that part of the star grew very big and near, just as you've seen far-away things do if you've ever looked through a telescope; and Dick found that he was looking right into a large nursery, which seemed to be just above the tops of the elm-trees across the road.

And in the nursery, looking out of its window just as *he* was doing out of his own, sat the very biggest "little" boy that Dick had ever seen, with tight, brown curls all over his head, and very mischievous blue eyes—quite as big as Dick's brother Wilfred, who was at Yale, though he didn't look a bit older than Dick himself—not the least bit.

"AND TURNED THE BIG BRASS WATER-TAP FROM 'OFF' TO 'ON'"

While sitting at a table behind him, peering through glasses as big as saucers, at the sort of stocking that Dick would like to have borrowed for Santa Claus's next visit, was a nurse who could easily have popped him into her big apron-pocket.

"You're a very naughty little boy, Master Gulliver!" she said severely, looking up from her darning at the small giant. "You've not been out of mischief for a single hour since you got up this morning! Do for goodness sake try and sit still while I go and look out some more of your stockings to mend; they've got holes in them as big as cannon-balls!"

Gulliver was evidently in the sort of humor that

IN ANOTHER MINUTE THEY WERE OFF"

made him want to disagree with anything that anybody said to him. You know what it feels like, don't you?

He wriggled his big shoulders, and muttered "Sha'n't!" to himself, just as Dick had often done. And no sooner had his nurse got up and gone out of the nursery than he laughed to himself, and crept on tiptoe to the door.

And where do you think the naughty little giant went? Straight into the bathroom next the nursery, where he leant over one end of its great bath, and turned the big brass water-tap from "Off" to "On."

For a moment he listened in delight as the water rushed into the bath; and then he slipped softly downstairs, and into his mother's drawing-room, where he hid behind the piano.

Dick could hear the steady swish going on as the bath got fuller and fuller, and presently a drip, drip, drip, as the water rose over its sides and trickled on to the floor. And then he saw a little stream make its way to the landing; and when it had flooded that it began to splash between the banisters into the hall, and still nobody seemed to hear it, while in another five minutes or so it was running underneath the front door.

He had just made up his mind to advise Gulliver to run upstairs and turn the tap off again, when he heard a scream, and saw the giant's mamma, who'd just come out of the kitchen, standing by a back-passage window, staring into the hall.

"Emmeline!" she called excitedly to the nurse, "are you upstairs? Where's all this water coming from? The house is flooded! Why"—she peered out of the window—"everybody on earth is getting drenched, and it was such a fine day!"

There was another scream from upstairs as the nurse suddenly opened the night-nursery door.

"Oh—oh—oh!" she panted. "Why, I do believe that naughty Master Gulliver has gone and turned on the bathroom tap! I only left him for one minute——"

Gulliver's mother didn't stop to hear any more. She just gathered up her skirts and splashed upstairs, ankle-deep in water, and straight into the bathroom, where she seized the brass tap and turned it from "On" to "Off" again.

Of course the rush of water stopped, and the dripping began to get gradually less, but before Mrs. Bigfellow—did I tell you that was Gulliver's other name?—did anything else she waded out on to the landing to look for her naughty little son, who was still hiding in the drawing-room.

"I say, Gulliver, your mother's coming!" shouted Dick, starting up. "She'll see you quite plainly there. She's—she's——"

"Why, Dick, aren't you ready?" called another voice. "Uncle George's here and waiting for you. The shower's quite over now! My dear little boy, have you been asleep?"

Dick rubbed his eyes, and said "No!" His mother was standing in front of him,and—yes, the sun was shining brightly, and there was hardly a raindrop left on the window! Nor, when he stared across at the elm trees, could he see Gulliver, or anything but a clear stretch of blue sky.

The Nation's Birthday Party

By T. Celestine Cummings

IN memory of the Nation's first birthday, patriotic symbols should be in evidence as well as old-time traditions honored.

Word the invitations in the old style, the "s's" like "f's," the note folded so that the upper and lower edges meet in its centre, and the sides folded in the same manner but made to overlap, so the wafers of sealing wax may fasten securely the missive enclosed. Envelopes were unknown in early Colonial times.

If your guests all live within easy walking distance, have a young brother or acquaintance dressed to represent "Uncle Sam," in striped pants and starred coat, to deliver the invitations.

An out-door environment for this warm afternoon would be the most suitable, using the veranda with its cool screen of vines, or the shaded lawn with its rustic seats and hammocks. The veranda and tree-branches should be hung with lanterns in the three colors, and groups of flags add more of the patriotic colors to the piazza, arranged among the vines.

Have your most intimate friends or relatives come early in the day to help with the decorations and other preparations that require time and effort. They will esteem it a pleasure. Any relics of Colonial times should be given prominence about the rooms or veranda.

In one delightful rose garden that I know of, the table for this occasion was set in a rose-covered arbor of ample dimensions. The vines were of the Crimson Rambler variety and garlands of them twined around the entrance support. A wreath of them formed a circle that enclosed white peonies, then a mass of blue—ragged sailors—formed a beautiful centre-piece of the patriotic colors. Tri-colored ribbons fastened to the little, ribbon-wound pole standing in the centre of the blue, radiated to each place, where they were attached to giant firecrackers, which, when unrolled, disclosed the menu. Parchment had been used, carefully engrossed and sealed, to represent the Declaration of Independence. The place-cards were decorated with flags and each guest had as a favor a large tissue-paper torpedo, which was found to contain a tiny flag for the hair and a rosette of the three colors in ribbon to be worn on the left shoulder.

The hot weather menu was delightfully refreshing, with its cool dishes, in many ways suggestive of the "day we celebrate," as follows:

Fruit Cup in Sherbet Glasses
Jellied Tomato Bouillon Waferettes
Salmon Rockets, Cream Sauce
Chicken Salad in Cucumber Shells
Sweetbread Patés with Gunpowder Sauce
Lettuce Sandwiches with Mayonnaise
Olives Patriotic Salad with Torpedoes
Watermelon Cones Fruit Tartlettes
Independence Punch Bonbons

Salmon was shredded finely—the canned variety—mixed as for croquettes and shaped like the thick end of a rocket. Fried in deep fat after rolling in egg and cracker crumbs. The rocket-stick protruding from one end was a stalk of celery two inches long and thin in proportion. Gunpowder sauce was the usual cream sauce liberally sprinkled with "black pepper" for the gunpowder. Patriotic salad was composed of fruits in the national colors. Tomato shells were filled with pineapple cut in cubes mixed in a lemon jelly, topped with a spoonful of whipped cream. The tomatoes rested in blue and white saucers, circled with the torpedoes. These were tiny balls of a mixture of cocoanut with the paper twisted over. Independence punch was simply iced tea served with lump sugar flavored with a zest of lemon, given by rubbing the sugar against the lemon peel. Float a slice of lemon on top of the beverage if a more decided lemon flavor is desired. Minie-balls were round angel cakes encased in tissue paper in any of the three colors, tied together with ribbon. The bonbons were placed in a raffia basket on a little side table, which on rising from the table, the guests were requested to help themselves to, the gentlemen to select those tied up in red papers and ribbons and the ladies' selection being the blue bonbons. The confections enclosed were all different in each color, but there was a match for each in the opposite colors by which the gentleman found his partner for the Virginia reel later on in the evening, to be danced just before the display of fireworks. Between supper and dark there was ample time for an interesting little guessing contest of flower names.

Tulip-shaped booklet covers cut from red cardboard enclosed several white leaves that were laced in with the cover through perforations up the back, a white silk cord being used for the purpose; a little blue pencil was fastened to one end of the cord. A few of the questions and answers to which the hostess holds the key, will serve as a guide for any number of flower conundrums, as the list is desired to be lengthened.

A young man's name and what he wrote it with?—Jon-quil.

The name of a maiden and the color of her hair?—Marigold.

An expression of farewell?—Forget-me-not.

What bells ring true?—Blue-bells.

The color of gold and a drinking vessel?—Buttercup.

A purchasing power and a heavy fragrance?—Money-musk.

A favorite beverage, also a flower?—Tea-rose.

The function which is here described affords so many suggestions for a children's party on the Fourth of July that, although it is intended for grown-ups, it may serve a double purpose. By offering a simpler menu, the other features might be readily adapted for a children's entertainment.

The table may be decorated with a large centre-piece of red, white and blue flowers—say, for instance, poppies, the blue ragged sailors, and the white day-lilies, all in bloom at that time, and the ice-cream should be served in individual cannon-balls or stars with small silk flags sticking upright and crossed in them. A little patriotic amateur play or tableaux may be given under a tent with an open front on the lawn; or athletic exercises, which may have patriotic prizes given to the successful competitors, would be appropriate, followed by fireworks in the evening.

Twilight Tones

Not so very long ago,
Youth to golden dreams inclining,
Thought that joys could only grow
Where a cloudless sun was shining;
Now a different tale I know.

Now in dusky ways I find
Tender blooms of subtle pleasure;
Many a soft, suggestive wind
Whispers some ecstatic measure,
Half declared and half divined.

Hopes too delicate for day
Open to the shades descending,
Now the sun has gone away;
And a mystery is blending
With the dimness of delay.

MAY DONEY.

Don't Be Fleshy

My New Obesity Food Quickly Reduces Your Weight To Normal, Requires No Starvation Process and Is Absolutely Safe.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE

The Above Illustration Shows the Remarkable Effects of This Wonderful Obesity Food—What It Has Done For Others It Will Do For You.

My new Obesity Food, taken at mealtime, compels perfect assimilation of the food and sends the food nutriment where it belongs. It requires no starvation process. You can eat all you want. It makes muscle, bone, sinew, nerve, and brain tissue out of the excess fat, and quickly reduces your weight to normal. It takes off the big stomach and relieves the compressed condition and enables the heart to act freely and the lungs to expand naturally and the kidneys and liver to perform their functions in a natural manner. You will feel better the first day you try this wonderful home food.

One happy woman, Mrs. Mary Smith, 275 Sheldon St., Grand Rapids, Mich., says:

"My Dear Mr. Kellogg:

"I am sending you two of my photos. They will tell you better than I can how much different I look, and you can imagine how much better I feel.

"My doctor tells me that the effect of the remedy seems to be to strengthen and fortify the system before stripping it of its surplus fat. He was very much interested in the 'experiment,' as he called it. In fact, I do not believe I would have ordered it if he had not urged me to. He said that he had analyzed it and found it to be harmless, but that he didn't believe it could do what you claimed for it.

"I weighed over two hundred pounds, which, for a woman of my height, is very fat. Now I weigh 135, am plump and well formed, and I feel good all day long and sleep so restfully at night.

"I shall always thank you for what you have done for me, and I will be glad to have you refer me to any of your patients."

Mrs. Grace Reid Gates, 6068 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., says: "My Dear Mr. Kellogg, I have been taking your wonderful remedy lacking two days of a month, and I have never felt so well and hearty and comfortable in years. I weighed nearly 195 when I began your Obesity Food and Treatment, and now I have reduced my flesh more than 48 pounds.

"It really seems almost a miracle. I did not suppose it possible to lose so much flesh and not be hungry, but your food is wonderful.

"I eat all I want, but my weight is steadily decreasing. I have consulted a doctor several times, and he says my heart is very much stronger than ever before, and my color is the picture of health.

"I had tried so many things to get rid of my fat and none of them did it. I had no notion of trying again, until I got your letters, and now I am very glad I did.

"I have the time and will take pleasure in answering letters to those who write me."

Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day.

FREE

This coupon is good for one trial package of Kellogg's Obesity Food with testimonials from hundreds who have been greatly reduced, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

F. J. KELLOGG, 2956 Kellogg Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

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No. 2055. Boy's Russian Suit made in red and white checked silk gingham. The collar, belt and plastron are of white linen. This model would be charming in any of the colored chambrays, with white collar, belt and embroidered plastron. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 4 yards of 27-inch material, with about 1½ yards of contrasting linen. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2056. Girl's Frock in white nainsook, the fullness laid in tucks and finished with a yoke of English embroidery. The short puffed sleeves are finished with a band of the same embroidery.

The model would be pretty in any of the colored or polka-dotted lawns, with a yoke of French embroidery. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 years requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material and ¾ yard of embroidery. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2057. Boy's Russian Suit in blue linen with a plastron of white linen embroidered in blue silk. The fastening of the front and each side of the belt are bordered with a white cotton cord. The suit would look equally well in white linen, the plastron embroidered in colors and the cord matching the embroidery. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. For a 6-year size it requires about 4 yards of 27-inch material, with ½ yard of contrasting material for the plastron and about 4 yards of cord. Price, 15 cents.

No. 2058. Girl's Square Yoke Dress in white dimity flowered with small pink roses. The yoke is of white embroidered batiste finished with a three-inch beading. The short sleeves are finished with the same beading. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires about 3 yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of batiste and 1½ yards of beading. Price, 15 cents.

2057

2058

2055

2056

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 9.

The Apple of Paris

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where toilet articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date

THE ROAD TO GOOD LOOKS

The more beautiful the woman is the more painful is the road that leads to old age and vanished charms, and everyone should study how to retain them. Great is the shock when after a few years' absence we see the change that time has wrought in our friends, and consequently we must feel sure in ourselves; but years deal far more kindly with some than with others, and the difference generally lies in the persons themselves. Those who look well, as some do to the end, have persevered and not given in to the assaults of time.

But happily there are not nearly such marked changes apparent nowadays in a few years as there used to be, because people devote themselves to the culture of the appearance, and tread the road that leads to good looks and to their preservation. The present methods of beauty culture do not assert themselves, and there is little trace of how it is done. If there is a visible "make up" the success has only been a half-and-half one, for there is much moral restraint required to be beautiful. Look round at an assembly of people over thirty or forty. It is not their features only that give them age, but the expression, the worried, hard look in the eyes, the peevish, discontented lines of the mouth, the lack of hope and joy visible on the face.

LAUGHTER IS BEAUTIFYING

Cultivate happiness, smiles and laughter; they keep you young. Take exercise in the open air daily; air is all-essential. Begin from your earliest day to sleep with your window open, and not only have a bath every day, but rub and stimulate the skin in your bath from the head to the heel. Never neglect to go through some exercises which will keep the muscles in order, the head erect, the shoulders well thrown back; carriage stands you in good stead even in old age. Believe that people like you and admire you; it is more than half the battle, and takes you more than half on the road that leads to universal admiration. Never let yourself go. Rich or poor, you can always do the best for yourself; and be most careful of your diet. Study what suits your digestion; do not eat too much meat nor drink too much tea; indulge in good draughts of pure water at least twice a day, hot or cold, as suits you best. As a rule, milk is always good for you; if you cannot digest it cold, drink it slightly warm. Fruit should be daily eaten.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DRESS

To be frumpish in dress is self-murder as far as appearance goes. It is not necessary to spend a fortune or have a great quantity of garments, but have nothing that does not suit you or that fails to show off your best points; make a study of yourself. Be certain of your opinions as to yourself, and keep to them. If you have not money to squander, follow fashion at a distance; never be out of fashion nor wear what is diametrically opposed to her current whim, but never fall into the latest of her follies, for when she has changed her mind you will be out of it. Dress is the framework of the scheme of personal good looks. Do your best and then dismiss yourself from your mind; it is a fatal mistake to be always thinking of the impression you are making on others.

Too much liquid soup, coffee, indeed, too much liquid generally, produces an enlargement of the figure; eschew them. Rest at the right time; half an hour in the day tends to keep youth by one's side, if you only shut the eyes, though you do not sleep, it rests you; and a day in bed now and then will do more to restore jaded nature than anything.

The Sweet Singer

Through the gray
Mist of spray
  That the storm was bringing.
Came to me,
Full and free,
  Some strange kind of singing.

Never bird
I had heard
  Sang that dainty measure,
And my brain
Told the strain
  Over in its pleasure.

And I found
On the ground,
  To a shingle clinging,
Such a bright,
Merry wight
  Of a cricket singing.

FRANK H. SWEET.

CARE OF THE SKIN

Distilled water is one of the best beauty strengtheners, and it is easily compassed with a still. It is a mistake to wash the face too often. Skin food or ordinary face cream rubbed in and rubbed off is a perfect cleanser, and something of this kind should be patted round the eyes, on the forehead, and about the mouth to prevent the lines accentuating themselves. Patting the face well at night keeps the muscles as they should be.

Above all things keep a serene mind. Violent fits of temper and depression, envy, hatred and all uncharitableness are most detrimental to good looks. A charming, kindly face which betokens a kind heart, that is the best of all good-breeding, is itself beauty, and keeps the possessor in touch with what is loveliest and most picturesque in life.

A NEW DANGER

We have got over the cycling craze a little in favor of the motor madness, which may have many dangers hidden away therein, but there is another creeping on us which is far more deadly, and that is tight lacing. Once again it is becoming the fashion to show the waist, and to consider it a beauty that it should be small; but remember it must be shapely, and if it is waspish it is not shapely. In the science of beauty culture, the skin and the complexion take first place, and it is the skin that is injured by tight lacing, affecting as it does the aspect of the face. Happily, the best corsetières are making their stays of stuffs that yield to the human form divine, so that, though they may press redundant flesh, they do not crush the vital organs out of their place.

BEAUTY IS ESSENTIAL

Women in all ages of the world are much alike; beauty is so absolutely necessary to their happiness and success in life, that whatever they are taught that other folk consider beautiful they will aim to attain to. Anyone going through Berne, Switzerland, should pay a visit to that magnificent museum which overlooks the river, and there they will see the stays of past centuries, made of the strongest holland, cloth and iron "bones," if we may so call them. Once in these instruments of torture, there was no getting out of them without the assistance of someone else, and in this way the young women's figures were constricted. No wonder they were short-lived!

EXCESS OF ADIPOSE TISSUE

It is seldom necessary in order to ascertain if an excess of adipose tissue is being stored up, to appeal to the verdict of the weighing-machine. As a rule it is made apparent to the naked eye in an increased prominence and rotundity of the abdominal anatomy; shortness of breath on exertion, especially on ascending stairs or going uphill; palpitation of the heart, and a general disinclination for all forms of exercise.

BY WAY OF REMEDY

Apropos of this effort to appear young and attractive despite the ravages of time, it may be noted that all women desire beautiful hair and feel despair when they see the color leaving their locks. It is amazing how many women resort to the simple aids which are perfectly harmless—one in particular of Turkish origin which not only promotes the growth but removes dandruff and beautifies the hair. I have discovered that from the same source may be procured a remarkable lotion which will give a clear, transparent and beautiful complexion, imparting an exquisite freshness to the face—neither a paint, powder nor grease, but a liquid possessing all of the qualities desired, not found in detrimental cosmetics, and I should be glad to pass the word along, if appealed to.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 57 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canada and Europe.

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin

No other cosmetic will do it.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

Your freckles will fade away!

A simple scientific remedy is now on sale which absolutely removes freckles. This preparation,

STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM

Is an absolute and positive eradicator and has been proven in hundreds and hundreds of obstinate cases.

The reason is that it is the only preparation which removes the cause of freckles. Freckles come from deposits of color matter in the skin. These are dissolved and cleared away by the action of this superior cream, leaving the skin clear, smooth and beautiful.

Stillman's Freckle Cream is manufactured, prepared and sold for this one purpose of removing freckles and it does its work harmlessly and effectively. You who have freckles can get rid of them by this means. The preparation sells at 50c per box and we give you our absolute guarantee that if you are not satisfied, perfectly satisfied, your money will be refunded without a word. Booklet and full particulars *free* by mail.

Stillman Freckle Cream Co. Dept. B Aurora, Ill.

Superfluous Hair Destroyed Forever

FREE TO ANY LADY

If you are afflicted with a humiliating, disfiguring growth of hair, or any other blemish on face, neck, arms or hands, write me at once and I will tell you how to DESTROY IT FOREVER FREE. Many claim to REMOVE hair temporarily. I enable you to absolutely kill it forever at home, privately, painlessly, without the slightest risk of bad effects, and at the same time to secure a perfect complexion and be Beautiful. Don't experiment with dangerous apparatus, liquids, powders, etc. My method endorsed by scientists and doctors, and is guaranteed by me. ($100 assets back of my guarantee.) Write to-day and be glad forever. Remember this offer is free. Simply write me.

D. J. MAHLER, 247-A, Mahler Park, E. Providence, R. I.

-Perspirodor-

Perspiration Odors Destroyed Perspirodor

HAS NO ODOR, LEAVES NO ODOR. A perfectly harmless cream that removes absolutely all bodily odors. Does not close the pores or soil the clothing. Endorsed by all women as

INDISPENSABLE TO THE TOILET

For fifteen years Perspirodor has been on the market and not one unfavorable comment has been received. We guarantee entire satisfaction or your money back. Ask your druggist for Perspirodor. If he does not carry it, send 25 cents for full size jar postpaid, or in order that you may judge its merit we will mail FREE SAMPLE with interesting booklet on your request. Write to-day.

BROOKS-GORDON CO., 767 Gramercy Building, NEW YORK

BEAUTIFUL DREAMY EYES
LONG, GRACEFUL LASHES
BEAUTIFUL EYEBROWS

Allah-Nhim positively grows beautifully arched eyebrows, long, silky eyelashes and makes dreamy, lustrous eyes. Guaranteed harmless.

A soothing, non-irritating wash for weak and ailing eyes.

25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle.

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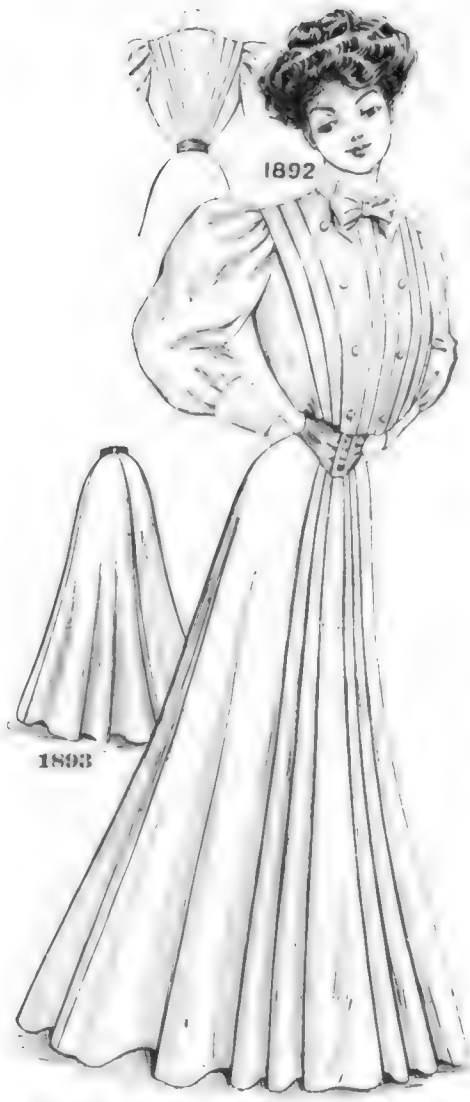
YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE.

Send 2c. stamp and birth date and I will send you a pen picture of your life from birth to death.

MADAM TOGA, Dept. 36 Fairfield, Conn.

Costumes and Shirt-waists for Summer



Nos. 1892 and 1893. Ladies' Shirt-waist Suit

Nos. 1892-1893. Ladies' Shirt-waist Suit in Alice-blue linen. The waist, No. 1892, closed at the right side of the centre-front. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

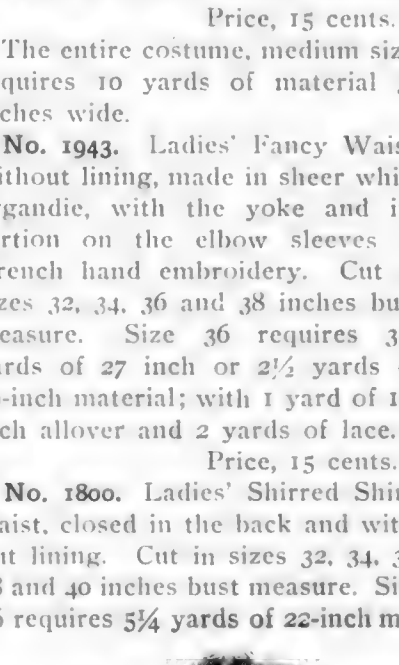
No. 1893 is a skirt with a plaited front gore and circular sides and back. The length in front is 42 inches and 45 inches in the back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

The medium size of this costume will require 7½ yards of 42-inch material.

Nos. 1951-1952. Ladies' Shirt-waist Suit in old rose linen. The waist, No. 1951, is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 1952, has a panel front gore, and yoke in one piece, with circular sides and an applied box-plaited back gore. The length in front is 42 inches and 45 inches in the back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

The entire costume, medium size, requires 10 yards of material 36 inches wide.

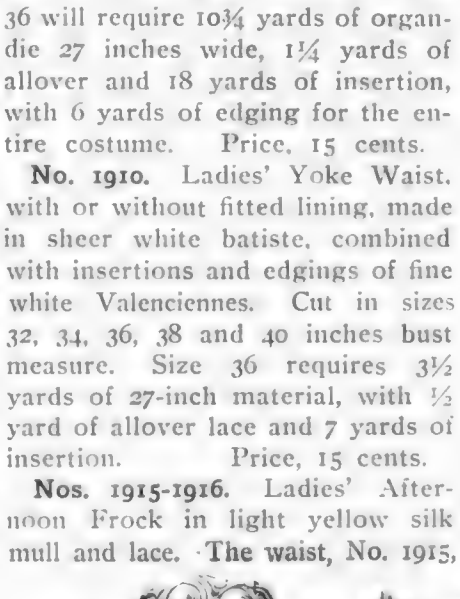


No. 1913. Ladies' Fancy Waist

No. 1943. Ladies' Fancy Waist, without lining, made in sheer white organdie, with the yoke and insertion on the elbow sleeves in French hand embroidery. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 27 inch or 2½ yards of 36-inch material; with 1 yard of 18-inch allover and 2 yards of lace. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1800. Ladies' Shirred Shirt-waist, closed in the back and without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5¼ yards of 22-inch material or 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1911. Ladies' Shirt-waist. Without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 27-inch or 3¼ yards of 36-inch material, and as illustrated 5 yards 21-inch silk and 1 yard 18-inch allover. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1910. Ladies' Fancy Waist

No. 2036. Ladies' Princess Dress in flowered organdie, with yoke, insertions and edging on sleeves and skirt in cream-colored Irish lace. Cut in sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 10¾ yards of organdie 27 inches wide, 1¼ yards of allover and 18 yards of insertion, with 6 yards of edging for the entire costume. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1910. Ladies' Yoke Waist, with or without fitted lining, made in sheer white batiste, combined with insertions and edgings of fine white Valenciennes. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material, with ½ yard of allover lace and 7 yards of insertion. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1915-1916. Ladies' Afternoon Frock in light yellow silk mull and lace. The waist, No. 1915, cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1915 and 1916. Ladies' Afternoon Gown

No. 1916 is a one-piece circular skirt, cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches, waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

The medium size of the entire costume will require 12 yards of 22-inch material, with 1 yard of all-over lace for the yoke, and 5 yards of lace edging for the ruffles, with three pieces of insertion for the skirt.

Nos. 1951 and 1952. Ladies' Shirt-waist Suit

No. 1800. Ladies' Shirred Shirt-waist

No. 1911. Ladies' Shirt-waist

No. 2036. Ladies' Princess Gown

The Home Doctor

For Beauty and Health

Remedies are not guaranteed.

FOR ENLARGED FINGER-JOINTS

Take a half-pint of good vinegar and throw into it two full tablespoonfuls of salt. Heat and immerse the fingers in it for fully ten minutes at a time three times daily, keeping the solution as hot as the hand can bear it. On the first trial of this remedy, dip the fingers into the hot vinegar every half hour, after that three times daily. Set away and heat when used, adding to the quantity as it dries up. This, if persevered in, will stop the growth of the joints, and after long use has restored joints to normal size. Mrs. J. McM.

CURE FOR WARTS

This is a sure cure, and so simple that anyone can use it without injury. Two applications cured a large seed wart of a number of years' standing. Here it is: Simply shave off the wart down to the quick with a clean sharp knife before retiring, and apply a little poultice of fine salt thoroughly wet in strong lemon juice. Wrap up in a bit of clean white rag and in the morning the wart will feel pretty sore, but treat it with another application of salt and lemon juice that night, or at least in two or three days, and the wart will disappear. O. M. P.

"ECONOMICAL HAND LOTION"

Boil five cents' worth of Irish moss in 1 qt. of rainwater until it begins to thicken. Then strain and add five cents' worth of glycerin; five cents' worth of bay rum; five cents' worth of alcohol; five cents' worth of rosewater; five cents' worth of perfume. This is excellent for keeping the hands soft; can be applied at any time after bathing them, for it dries in in a few seconds by rubbing the hands together. Mrs. H. C. H.

TO REMOVE A SPLINTER

Try this plan to remove a splinter without pain: Fill a wide-mouthed bottle nearly full of hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle, and press it slightly. This action will draw the flesh down and in a minute or two the steam will extract the splinter, also the inflammation. Clara S. P.

A REMEDY FOR BALDNESS

This recipe was derived originally from France: Mix 1 drachm of fresh lemon juice; 2 drachms of extract of bark (by cold water); marrow, 2 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 1 drachm; 20 drops of oil of lemon; and 10 drops of oil of bergamot. First wash the head with soap and water, adding a little eau de cologne, then rub dry. The next morning, rub in a small lump of the pomade. Repeat daily. M. P.

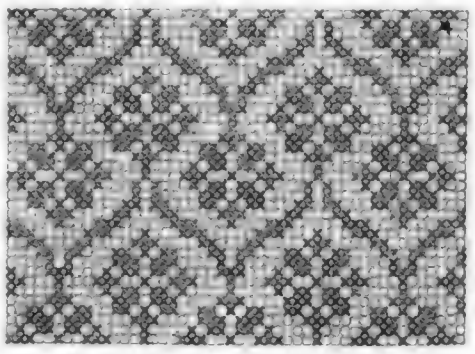
A Golf Waistcoat

Embroidered in Cross-stitch it Makes a Suitable Gift for a Man

By Miriam C. Grimes

MEN find these ornamental golf waistcoats which are made for them by their sisters, their sweethearts and their wives extremely useful. The design illustrated on this page is not too obtrusive in figure or color, and is most satisfactory for the purpose. It is made of either a white or tan-colored canvas, cross-stitched in greenish-blue washable silk.

The pattern is exceedingly simple. Have the waistcoat cut by an experienced tailor to the measurements that you may desire, and outline it with white basting stitches. The pocket-welts are cut in separate pieces, and after being worked so as to match the rest of the pattern, they are adjusted in place and neatly pressed It requires quite a skilful nicety of touch to get these pocket-welts to look just right when set on and duly pressed. A double thread of washable silk is used for the development, the design consisting of crossed stitches of the green, and two outlined open squares of the ground-color.



A DETAIL OF THE PATTERN SHOWING THE STITCHES

Each one of the figures displayed in the design will measure about three-fourths of an inch in height and width. A charming way to work out this pattern would be gray silk on a

THE FINISHED WAISTCOAT (No pattern furnished)

gray canvas ground, or the same in tan color.

It is advisable to procure canvas that is soft-finished—that is, without a stiff dressing—for then it will not show any creases necessitated by the needle-woman. One cannot impress too strongly the fact that the pocket-welts must match the design and seem to be a continuation of it, as in the illustration. The canvas used is about 27 inches wide, and for the working 20 skeins of the silk will be required.

It is better to send the waistcoat to a tailor after it is embroidered to have it made, as he can give a touch to it which no amateur fingers can, and the result will be a more satisfactory reward for the labor expended.

Some House-Furnishing Suggestions

THE so-called "varnish stains" are difficult to apply, and are not durable. A much better stain is the water stain, which may be used with good effect to bring out the natural grain of the boards, and then fixed by rubbing it over with linseed oil, applied with a piece of flannel. This gives a dull polish, which may be kept in good condition by occasional applications of beeswax and turpentine, or of ordinary furniture cream.

ONE of the best types of coal-vase is the old Dutch copper milk-pail. It is handsome, strong and capacious, and there is something genial about the glint of the wood fire reflected from its ruddy sides.

HALLSTANDS of the *multum in parvo* pattern are at best but tasteless atrocities. Better buy instead a small table and separate umbrella-stand, and consign the hat-and-coat rail to some corner where it will not be too conspicuously in evidence.

FOR sitting-rooms, the nicest kind of electric-light fittings are those which are made to represent old-fashioned candelabra, and fixed in sconces on the wall. The most charming old patterns are being revived to suit all styles of decoration.

HAS it ever occurred to you, when thinking over the decoration and furnishing of a house, to take some object as your model for each room? Well, to begin with, have you thought of a horse-chestnut? Not only the beautiful, polished, mahogany fruit when ripe and shelled, but, let us say, a stage earlier. Then you have the dull, soft shade of green in the husk, the lining of the husk, which is the creamiest ivory-white, and the fruit itself, mahogany, or perhaps still skewbald, brown and white!

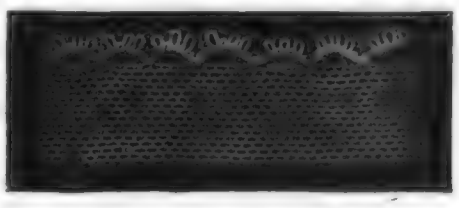
That gives you a pleasant scheme: ivory walls, dull green carpet and hangings, mahogany (I propose Sheraton) furniture, and, if you like, one or two smaller things in white. Add, if it please you, a touch of golden orange, a "turning" chestnut-leaf, of course, which will give you a bold bit of pottery, a cushion or rug, or an old brass pot or two.

Tatted Edgings

Nothing is prettier for trimming Summer morning dresses, either for children or their elders, than tatting. The following designs are all very simple in construction, and the beginner will find no difficulty in making them if the directions are carefully followed.

Design No. 1, at the head of the page, is composed of nearly all chain stitch, and is worked in the following manner:

Begin the work with two shuttles. Make a ch. of (2 d.s., 1 p.) 4 times, d.s. Work a * ring of 2 d.s., 1 p., 2 d.s., 1 p., 2 d.s., 1 p., 2 d.s., close.* @ Ch. of 2 d.s., 1 p., 2 d.s., 1 p., 2 d.s., 1 p., 2 d.s., repeat from * to *. Make another ch. of 2 d.s., 1 p., 2 d.s., 1 p., 2 d.s., 1 p., 2 d.s.; repeat from * to *. Ch. of (2 d.s., 1 p.) 3 times, 2 d.s., join in 1st picot of 1st ch. Ch. of (2 d.s., 1 p.) 4 times, 2 d.s., join to the side picot of last ring made. Ch. of (2 d.s., 1. p.) 8 times, 2 d.s., join in centre picot of same ring and repeat from @.



II. TATTED PURLING

No. II. is a pattern of tatted purl, and is very simple, two threads being used in construction, (*a*) showing the shuttle thread, and (*b*) showing the thread from the spool. This design is especially dainty for finishing the edges of handkerchiefs. Fasten two threads in the edge of the article on which the purl is to be made, take the work between the fingers as in plain tatting, wrap the *b* thread (or thread from the spool) around the little finger two or three times, in order to hold it secure, then taking the shuttle in the right hand, work 3 d.s., 1 p., 2 d.s., 1 p., 2 d.s., 1 p., 3 d.s., join to the fabric on which you work the same as joining in plain tatting, and repeat from beginning. When this is once learned the beginner will find no difficulty in using two shuttles.

III. PURL-EDGED TATTING

No. III. is a purl-edged tatting, which is one of the prettiest trimmings shown. Two shuttles are used in making this design. With one thread make a ring of 4 d.s., 1 p., * 4 d.s., 1 p., 4 d.s., 1 p., 4 d.s., close the ring. Tie on second thread. Work with two threads a chain of 2 d.s., 1 p., 3 d.s., 1 p., 3 d.s., 1 p., 2 d.s., turn the work and make a ring of 4 d.s., join to 1st ring by the last picot made, and repeat from *

Our Helping Hand

Contributions for this department will be gladly received, and if they contain useful suggestions couched in 125 words will be published for the competition. Rules and remedies are not guaranteed, except on the representation of the writers. Prizes will be awarded immediately after publication. All original items will be published, if possible, but none of the unsuccessful ones will be returned.

Among the paragraphs received for this number the competition of Our Helping Hand has resulted as follows:

The first prize of $5.00 has been awarded to Mrs. E. L. Wales, South Braintree, Massachusetts; the second prize of $2.00 to Miss C. d'Estrampes, 60 Maurique Street, Havana, Cuba; and the third prize of one year's subscription to the PICTORIAL REVIEW to Mrs. Emily Fitts, 4 Lee Avenue, Barboursville, Norfolk, Virginia.

FIRST PRIZE
A Medicine Closet

Take an ordinary croquet box and paint it on the inside and out. Fit shelves in, running parallel with the narrow way of the box, making the distances between so as to fit the different-sized bottles. It then can be easily adjusted to the wall by means of two picture-knobs and strong cords. In the cover of the box a narrow strip of tape may be tacked rather closely together so that very small bottles or phials may be slipped through and kept in place. The same small hook can be used that originally came on the box. I have now used mine for five years and it looks well and serves all purposes, having really cost nothing. The idea is wholly original.

SECOND PRIZE
Positive Cure for Bedbugs

Put 1 lb. of powdered borax with sufficient water to cover it well in a pot on the fire and let it come to a boil. While hot apply with a varnish brush to the springs and all parts infested. This mixture should be thick enough to look as though whitewashed when cold and dry. The remedy in most cases needs not to be repeated, it is so harmless and clean that it the walls have bugs the little holes can be saturated with the liquid and all will disappear. If the borax becomes hard, place it again on the fire and let it melt before using.

THIRD PRIZE
Economical Baby Dresses

Nice house dresses for little ones toddling about may be made out of the tails of men's shirts. It may be a great help to mothers to know this. After my husband has worn out the bosoms of his shirts and he cannot wear them any longer, I take the backs and bottoms of the fronts (after cutting out the bosoms) place them together, and cut the little slip out, sew it up, and hem it. Then I take the sleeves of the shirt, and can cut a smaller pair for the slip from them, sew them on to the little slip, place on the neck-band, and my little dress is made and waiting for the finishing. I hope this idea, so useful to me, may be helpful to some one else.

HONORABLE MENTION
To Hang a Circular Skirt

Select a PICTORIAL REVIEW pattern of the proper waist measure. Cut, baste, and carefully fit around the hips. Finish the top with the waist-band. Commencing with the exact middle of the band pin the skirt to a portière—allowing it to remain *several days*. The sagging which usually comes after a skirt is worn will now take place. Before removing the measure from the belt, mark carefully down the front the length that your skirt is to be finished, and again an inch farther along on belt, down, and so on at short intervals, allowing about 1 or 1½ in. longer in the back. Turn the skirt and measure the other side. Baste the hem as marked; try on, and very little alteration will be needed. DOX.

A Dish for Ferns

Like all housekeepers who take a pride in their home, I wanted my dining-room to be attractive, and among other things I was very anxious for a fern dish for the table. In my collection of stowaways was a silver butter-dish that fortunately did not have a knife-rack on the side. I conceived the idea of making this into a fern-dish, and did so with the aid of a ten-cent enamel basin which just fitted inside. My new fern-dish is a decided ornament to the table and no one suspects what it is made of. MRS. F. E. G.

How to Tint Laces

A secret worth knowing is how to tint laces, chiffons, silk or crocheted buttons, feathers, slippers, gloves, etc., to a gown shade. The materials required are oil paints in tubes and benzine. The benzine is placed in a porcelain bowl and the paint is dissolved in it. The work has to be done quickly and of course in a fireless room. Mix the paint to the required shade in a saucer, comparing it with the goods until the right color. When the exact tint is reached, mix with the benzine and dip the articles to be dyed quickly in it before the paint falls to the bottom. A hairpin comes in handily to hold the edge of the goods. Shake out quickly and hang up to dry. It is well to make a few experiments before risking costly materials, but the process is really not at all formidable. MRS. L. O'B.

Use for Sugar Sacks

The muslin sugar-sacks, bought at the grocer's, make many useful articles. Pillow cases hemmed, and a bit of lace on the hem, are durable. Children's Summer underwear can also be made and four of them sewed together to make a square with the seams herringboned make nice dining-table covers. Use any color of embroidery cotton to work them with. When hemstitched on all four sides, they make pretty stand-covers. I made a pretty kimono with four of the real creamy sacks and one yard of blue cambric. Any color can be used to suit the taste. When one considers the price and the uses they can be put to, it is a good investment to buy a dozen or more.

MRS. W. V. C.

Old Maid Cake

This is very nice for the children's luncheon. Take a good-sized teacup and break in it 1 large egg; add 1 tablespoonful of butter; fill up with sugar. Empty this in the mixing-pan and stir until creamy. Then add ½ of a cupful of water, a pinch of salt, and the flavoring. Stir again until well mixed, add 2 cupfuls of flour and 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, well sifted. The dough must be thin enough to almost run from the spoon. If too thin, add more flour and baking powder. If fruit is added, just sprinkle it over the top. Bake it in a rather quick oven. S. L. V.

Souvenir Pillows

Use souvenir leather cards. Punch holes in them and join with colored strips of leather, laced back and forth. If these cannot be had, use leather such as the cards are made of. The pillow may be made as large as desired. Put a fringe of slashed leather around it, or a cord, to suit the taste. Such pillows are unique and will "last forever." Another pillow may be made of the paper cards. Put them in water and split carefully. Paste on any desired material, arranging artistically, and finish with a ruffle or cord. MRS. W. V. C.

Home-made Wardrobe

Make a light frame from strips of boards to fit in a corner or anywhere else you want it in the room. Put hooks or nails inside to hang the clothes on, tack cretonne on the top, then make a frame on top of the wardrobe for hats, and tack a covering of cretonne on all except the front, to which hang curtains of the covering (which may be of cheap muslin or calico, if you like). If the ends are out from the wall so that you can, make pockets on them for soiled linens, slippers or anything you want to use them for. We have had ours six years and think it is just the thing. I can move it myself from one room to another. J. D.

Buttermilk Yeast

When making bread, save one cupful of sponge that is nice and light. Put it on the fire, and when it boils, thicken it with corn-meal like gruel. Let it cool until milk-warm, then add the sponge. Let it get light, then add enough cornmeal to roll on the dough-board. Cut into 1½ inch squares, and let it dry in the shade. Use 1 cake for about 2 qts. of flour.

MRS. W. E. B

Effective Use for Kerosene

When using tanglefoot fly-paper, it is quite apt to fall or come in contact with some article of furniture, floor, etc. After removing the paper, apply a generous amount of kerosene to the article of furniture or clothing and it will quickly remove the sticky substance. It does not injure clothing and readily evaporates. Try this and you will be pleased with results

H. B. B.

Soft Soap

To make 5 gals., take 2½ bars of white soap and shave it finely. Put it in 2 gals. of water (soft) on the stove, and let it dissolve. Add ½ lb. of pulverized borax, ½ oz. of glycerin and ¼ oz. of oil of cedar. Let all dissolve, then set it off; add 3 gals. of water; when cold it is ready for use. This soap will not fade colors that water will not affect. Apply the soap to the soiled parts of a garment and let it lie a few moments; then make suds of warm water and soap and wash in the usual way.

MRS. A. S.

An Original Hair Receiver

Having been perplexed, always, to know what to do with "combings," and having found all receivers a delusion and a snare, because of the impossibility of keeping the hair from catching and straggling out—something not to be tolerated in a tidy room—I was in despair, when a bright thought came to me. And now, in my pretty green and white room there stands on my dressing-table a green and gold and white *cracker jar*, a "thing of beauty and joy forever."

It is just the right size—the wide mouth admits the hand easily, there is no roughness to catch, and the tight cover leaves no suspicion of the contents. I count it one of my greatest comforts. Try it. H. B. S.

Some Helpful Hints

When putting hooks and eyes on washable waists they will iron easier if the eyes are sewed on the underside of the front, lapping over, and the hooks underneath. Another very useful thing to know is how to clean and bleach a man's straw hat. Take the juice of one lemon and mix with sulphur until it is thick like a paste and rub it on with a brush. It will make the hat look like new.

MRS. J. D. P.

Renovating a Floor

If you have an old floor full of cracks but cannot afford a carpet to cover it, try this way of fixing it and you will be pleased. First cut, brush and punch all dirt from the cracks, next give the floor a thorough washing with hot soap-suds. Let it dry thoroughly before giving the floor a coat of ready mixed cream paint. Dry for 24 hours and then fill all cracks with a patent filler (there are several kinds on the market). Wipe up all crumbs of the patent filler and give another coat of the cream paint. Dry for 24 hours and stain with a oak oil stain. When this is dry give a coat of varnish and you will have a handsome imitation of a hardwood floor. M. P.

Midsummer Head=gear

A Set of Illustrated Post=cards from Paris

Showing the Possibilities of the Season

I.—THE ARTILLERY HORSE

The humorous illustrations displayed upon this page are imported examples of equine millinery, showing the styles that might prevail on the boulevards of Paris for all sorts and conditions of horses during the hot season, if any *coutourier* were possessed of sufficient imagination to present the correct thing to suit individual cases and complete the onlooker's sense of fitness.

II.—THE RACE HORSE

For instance, the artillery horse should have a cap of military cut to relieve the puissant rays of Old Sol and complete his martial bearing, as shown in Illustration I. Appropriate for the race-horse (Illustration II.) would be a jockey's cap with the wide visor. The sleepy old cart-horse (Illustration III.) should have a Dutchman's nightcap; and the hospital horse (Illustration IV.), representing the Society for the Protection of Animals, should have the insignia indicating his line of work. The foppish horse, which a man of smart tastes might ride in the park, should be adorned with a suitable Panama as shown in Illustration V., and the

III.—THE CART HORSE

Summer Girl's mount (Illustration VI.) might have a feather and veil to give it a distinctive character.

It is worth while drawing attention to the beautiful, artistic work which distinguishes many of these foreign

IV.—THE HOSPITAL HORSE

V.—FOR THE PARK

post-cards that are sold in sets. They are the handiwork of clever designers and painters, and the colors—which are lost, of course, in the black and white reproduction—are applied with charming skill and thrown into exquisite relief by the black background. As mementoes of a trip to

VI.—A LADY'S MOUNT

the French capital they are valuable, because they are intrinsically good, they are humorous and they make beautiful pages in an album for souvenir cards. Any album for amateur prints will answer for this purpose, and if the gray page is given four diagonal slits where the card is to go, the corners can easily be inserted and the resultant effect be admirable.

Interesting Things About July

The Planet of the Month

Cancer rules from June 21 to July 22.

The Gem is the Ruby, meaning nobility.

The Flower is the Water-Lily, denoting purity of heart.

The Astral colors are Green and Russet Brown, meaning hope and earthliness.

"To July's child the ruby red
Doth give nobility, 'tis said."

Men and women born under this sign are home-loving, and endowed with a great love for children and relatives. Such Cancer people always show their affection by *deeds*; they delight in serving and aiding the loved ones. Sympathetic and generous, they make excellent husbands and wives, if properly matched; but, if they are unhappy in their love or home relations, they are apt to develop tumorous growths, and die after long suffering. All their surroundings and associates impress them mentally and physically to a very great degree.

The Stone of the Month

"The glowing ruby should adorn
Those who in warm July are born,
Then will they be exempt and free
From love doubts and anxiety."

No other stone has been more intimately connected with poetry and romance, and few gems can compare either in beauty or value with a perfect ruby. When Solomon exclaimed that "a virtuous woman was more valuable than rubies," and Job, that "the price of wisdom is above rubies," they both mentioned what to them was the most valuable thing in existence. And its value and rarity have not decreased since their time. The ruby was said to darken suddenly when danger threatened the wearer, and to grow pale and lustreless if brought into contact with poison. It banished sadness and evil thoughts, dispelled terrible dreams, and repressed sensuality.

Fortunate Days

Fortunate birthdays in July are those that fall on the 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 17th and 29th.

The 2d, 7th, 15th, 19th, 22d, 26th and 29th are good for consulting physicians and healers. Make changes. Travel and invent. Fortunate for dealings with governmental officials.

On the 2d, 7th, 10th, 14th, 16th, 20th and 30th, lawyers, spiritual helpers and professional people can be consulted.

The 3d, 6th, 11th, 19th, 23d, 26th and 31st, begin building operations, buy and sell, engage in agriculture.

Dentists, surgeons and healers can be consulted, military men and affairs dealt with: medicine, mechanics and invention studied: animals can be bought and sold with advantage; these on the 2d, 7th, 10th, 14th, 16th, 21st and 31st.

According to an ancient astrologer, there are two bad days in July—the 5th and 19th.

Krell=French Pianos

"Unquestioned Excellence"

Are strictly high grade instruments. You save $50 to $100 when you buy a Krell-French, and you are absolutely certain that it will give perfect satisfaction for a lifetime or more. Don't buy any kind of a piano—buy a Krell-French.

We can sell our high grade pianos at prices lower than others because we have the finest equipped piano factory in the world, the most expert workmen and a company made up of the largest retail music dealers in the United States. Their special piano knowledge and experience plus ours make it possible to cut down our manufacturing and selling expenses way below any piano house. This saving goes to you.

The Krell-French Piano is noted for its sweet, sympathetic, rich, lasting tone quality. It has an even responsive touch, artistic, original designs and beautiful finish. It is used and recommended by musical authorities everywhere. We give a written guarantee with each piano.

PAY AT YOUR CONVENIENCE Not only will we save you money on a piano no matter where you live, but we will give you very easy **WE WILL TAKE YOUR NOTE** terms and take your notes covering one, two or three years' time. If you have a piano now, we will take it in exchange at liberal valuation and guarantee safe delivery.

Write today for *Special Interesting Offer* and our large illustrated catalogs. It will pay you. Send now while you think of it. A postal will do.

Krell-French Piano Co.

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Across Lake Erie

BETWEEN

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Professional Gardening for Women

A New Means of Livelihood

THE great problem of providing the daughters of gentlefolk with the ability to earn their own living is one that has given rise to many schemes by kind-hearted philanthropists in all countries who have their cause at heart. Hedged around as they are with convention and tradition their position, when impoverished, is peculiarly helpless. In England an experiment has been attempted by the Hon. Frances Wolseley, the daughter of Lord and Lady Wolseley, which has proved a great success, not only as an act of charity, but as showing how well fitted are women to labor in gardens, and that in every instance an improvement in health, beauty and financial condition has speedily resulted. Such an idea adapted to American conditions would prove a God-send to many women who desire open-air occupation and who would find it agreeable as well as remunerative. Living at home with her parents, at a large and most picturesque old farmhouse standing above the little village of Glynde, on the side of a hill and commanding a fine view of the downs, she is the mainspring and centre of a most active little community. In the gardens of the farmhouse, and in some additional land which Miss Wolseley rents for her students, work goes on steadily throughout the year. It would be difficult to recall a prettier view than that which is seen of the garden from the farmhouse; a flagstone path, between two perfectly kept lawns, where not a sign of plantain or couch-grass is to seen, leads to a paved square surrounded by climbing roses, arranged partly on a kind of pergola and partly on hoops.

The path is varied by occasional steps, and in one part is widened to form a hexagon, in the centre of which stands an old sun-dial. As this is the private part of the garden, work is all finished here by 9 a. m., in order that the inmates of the house may not be disturbed by gardeners constantly appearing in front of the windows. Passing through this first garden, a door in a high old wall leads into a second and larger one. Here again is seen the pretty perspective effect —a long flagged walk with an avenue of climbing roses; on either side flower-beds and small lawns. The students are most fortunate in having the advantage of training in a place of such beauty as this, arranged with Miss Wolseley's cultured taste; also, they learn thoroughly how to manage a private garden, which knowledge will be invaluable to them later on. The frames, glass, hot-beds, tool-sheds, outhouses and apiary are on the outskirts of this garden; and here can be studied forcing, culture in frames and hot-beds, fruit storing and bee-keeping, as well as ordinary gardening. The foliage of the plants is strikingly clean and all work is most thoroughly done to the smallest detail. A great point is made of rose growing, and the specimens of climbing, standard, pillar, bush and rambler roses are excellent in shape, color and general growth. A fine herbaceous border is one of the features of the upper garden, and there are fruit trees, both wall and standard.

Lower down the side of the hill is the vegetable garden, where are grown vegetables and flowers for market purposes. Boxes of these are packed and sent off by the students, so that they may learn this branch of their work. Special study is made of rock gardens, Alpine plants, "Irish Walls," and bamboo and iris growing. Strawberries have particular attention, and the results are very satisfactory.

The entire work of the whole of the Glynde School for Lady Gardeners is done by the students—mowing, sweeping and general tidiness; digging, trenching and other ground operations; care of soil and manures; raising plants from seeds and cuttings and their subsequent treatment; forcing violets, Dutch bulbs, richardias, etc.; cultivation of greenhouse plants, watering and ventilation, and other points of greenhouse management. A most excellent, able, and highly qualified head-gardener and instructress superintends the work —Miss Turner, a practical gardener of great ability, who takes a tool occasionally to show how things are done.

The students get through seven hours of gardening a day. In the Winter they start at eight o'clock and in the Summer at seven; in the

CLIMBING ROSES AT THE GLYNDE SCHOOL FOR LADY GARDENERS

TRANSPLANTING CHRYSANTHEMUMS

GATHERING PEAS

Picture-framing

A Practical Talk

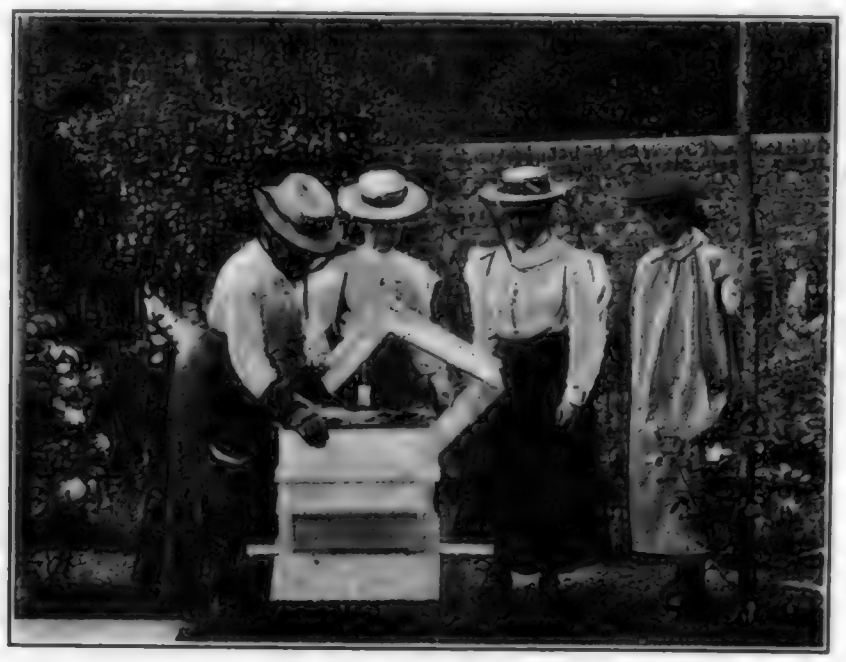
By Enid Page

Very few people realize the importance of such minor details in picture-framing as having a correct mat and a suitable frame adapted to the picture, and yet nothing adds or detracts so much from the ultimate effect as these two things. Exquisite carbon prints are frequently placed on gray or black mats and put into black wood frames, so that the beauty of the subject is entirely lost. Carbon prints are soft golden brown in color, and they should be framed in narrow frames of Dutch oak, or in thin strips of gold.

Frequently carbon prints are framed in Dutch oak with a narrow band of gold between the picture itself and the frame. This is an excellent plan if the print is very dark, for the gold is just the contrast needed to bring out the value of the shadows in the print. Platinographs are the prints that are blacker in tone, and if possible should be mounted on dark gray or green mats, and framed in plain black wood frames. The flat wooden frames are more used than the round and look far better on the wall. For photographs, narrow gold frames are often used, and the taste of the owner governs this almost entirely.

Photographs of a small, full-length figure should not be framed in a heavy frame, either in wood or gilt, and a large head should not have an ornate frame of any kind. In fact, the simpler frames are, the better a picture looks in them, and the more satisfied the owner will be.

Passe-partout is very popular for photographs, and nothing is easier or more attractive to do one's self. Buy your glass at a picture store or glass factory, and have it cut the exact dimensions of the picture to be framed. Lay the glass flat upon a wooden table, and hold it steady with your left hand. Moisten the roll of passe-partout paper, which comes in almost any color and width, and varies in price from 15 to 25 cents a roll. Lay it along the top and bottom of the glass, letting about half its width cover above and below the glass. Now that the top and bottom of the glass are done, each side is treated in exactly the same manner. Let the side pieces cross the top and bottom pieces at the corners. Great care must be taken that the passe-partout paper is put on in a straight line, otherwise the effect is entirely lost. When this much of the glass is finished lay it aside to dry. The photograph or picture is put upon a mat or not, according to the taste of the framer. If a mat is to be used care must be taken that it harmonizes with the picture. A photograph that is light in tone must not have a very dark mat, and a dark photograph or picture will look equally out of place upon a light mat. Place the picture on the mat having an equal distance on each side and at the top and bottom. Use photographic paste on the four corners of the picture, as this will hold it in place without any trouble. The mat used must be the exact size of the glass, or the photograph, if a mat is not used, must match it exactly. Place the picture directly under the glass and cut a heavy piece of cardboard the exact size of the glass, and fit it on the back of the picture. Hold these steady and wet the edge of the passe-partout that comes beyond the glass and press it down over this and allow it to dry, the top and bottom being done first and then the sides. Before putting the cardboard in place small rings that come for the purpose of hanging the picture should be placed in the middle on each side of the centre. Mats of all sizes and colors are sold in the shops and can be bought anywhere from 5 to 25 cents.



THE CARE OF BEES

A LESSON ON HOT-BEDS

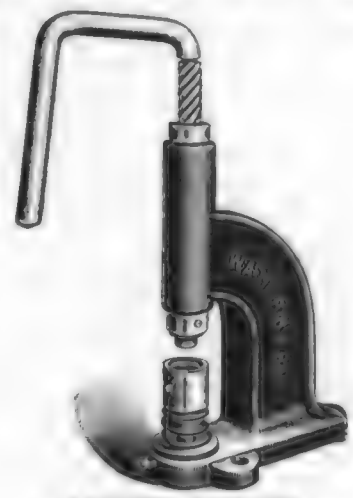
Professional Gardening for Women

(*Continued from page 48*)

middle of the afternoon they have two or three hours' break, and work again in the afternoon until five. They look particularly well, happy and alert in their shady hats, washable blouses and short serviceable skirts. The healthy life, the splendid air coming over the Sussex Downs, the interesting occupations, make the life at Glynde a most desirable one, and many parents and guardians are most eager to place their girls at this gardening school. The fees are very reasonable (£10 for the first year—about $50—and £5, or about $25, for the second year. The students lodge and board in the neighborhood, Miss Wolseley superintending and choosing the house or cottage, so that the students are in excellent hands. She has also taken half a cottage, where three girls can live and board together. The head-gardener, Miss Turner, thinks that the cost of living, all told, would only amount to 17 shillings a week (about $4.00) and that £50 (or about $250) per annum would cover the entire expense—fees, board, lodging and so forth. The Autumn is the time to begin such a school, because so many things are started to growing at that time and it is practically the beginning of the year.

There are no fixed holidays at Glynde, so that the students can get a month according to suitability, and all do not have it at the same fixed time. There is a half-holiday each week, and leave of absence for a week-end may be had for the asking.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!



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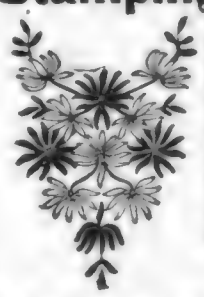

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Dainty Dishes Made by Amateur Cooks

Delicious Tested Receipts

From Many American Kitchens

CEREAL FRITTERS

Use some kind of cooked cereal; wheat is best. Take 1½ cupfuls of cereal, 3 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of milk, 1½ teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 2 eggs, a little salt, and enough flour to make not too stiff, yet which will drop readily from a spoon. Fry slowly in deep fat, and drain on paper. Care should be taken that they are well done in the centre. Serve plain or with maple syrup.

L. E. A.

BUTTERMILK BISCUIT

1½ cupfuls of flour, ¼ teaspoonful of soda, 1 teaspoonful baking powder; to this add 1 heaping tablespoonful of thick cream; rub cream well into flour, then add sufficient buttermilk to make a soft dough, roll to ½ inch thickness, cut out, place in pans and bake in quick oven.

Miss M. L.

FISH RAMEKINS

Add a cupful of cold fish to 1 pt. of cream sauce (made of 1 tablespoonful of butter and 2 of flour mixed together until smooth and stirred into a pint of hot milk). Let it come to a boil and pour over the fish, which has been flaked. Put buttered breadcrumbs on the top and bake for 20 minutes. Mrs. M. L. P.

A NEW COVERING FOR CROQUETTES

Instead of the time-honored bread or cracker crumbs for rolling croquettes in, I use the Holland rusk, which comes in ten-cent packages, containing a dozen rusks. They can be crushed with the fingers, and then rolled with the rolling-pin in a few minutes, very much quicker than either bread or cracker crumbs could be prepared. Croquettes rolled in this are a fine rich brown color, and the crust has a very superior flavor. Three rusks are sufficient to cover ten croquettes. F. A. P.

ORIGINAL MEAT PIE

First mince with a knife any pieces of cooked meat: a little fat ham is a great improvement. Carefully remove all skin or gristle, mix in the yolks of two raw eggs, season with pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little lemon peel. Place a thin layer on a pie dish, roll the remainder into small balls, flour and dip in white of egg, then sprinkle with bread crumbs. The paste is made by rolling 2 oz. of butter into 6 of flour. Cut strips 1 inch wide, place over mince, leaving open spaces, in each one fix a ball, put a bit of butter on top of each and bake quickly. Miss R.

CHICKEN PIE

After adding the proper amount of salt to a frying-size chicken, boil in very little water until done. Pour all into a bowl or pan, and add 1 cupful of butter, and pepper and salt to taste. After lining a deep pan with pastry, add the chicken and liquor. Cut strips of the pastry and lay in the water, which should cover the chicken thoroughly; then cover all with pastry and bake a light brown.

Mrs. W. B. C.

MINCED SANDWICHES

1½ cups of boiled ham; 2 hard-boiled eggs; 3 sweet pickles; 6 olives; 3 tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise, pepper and salt and small amount of celery, if liked; chop all together. Cut slices of brown and white bread; cut off all crust, butter thinly and spread the mixture between. Excellent. Try them. If necessary to prepare sandwiches for any length of time before needed, cover with a napkin wrung out of cold water.

H. C. O'B.

MOCK CHICKEN SALAD

Instead of grinding all the fresh pork scraps into sausage, take out a few of the best lean pieces, drop them in a kettle of clear water and boil till tender. Drain off the water and pack the meat in glass cans; pour over it good vinegar, and seal. When wanted for salad, take out as much as needed and prepare the same as for chicken salad. When nicely prepared, I have yet to see one that could detect it from real chicken salad. Mrs. B. S.

SALMON SALAD

Put 1 can of salmon, which has had all the oil drained from it, into a dish and pour the following dressing over it: 1 scant tablespoonful of dry mustard; 1 tablespoonful of sugar; 1 teaspoonful of salt. On this pour boiling water to mix well, then 4 tablespoonfuls of melted butter; 1 cupful of milk; 1 cupful of vinegar; 3 eggs, well beaten. Heat the milk and vinegar separately, stir into eggs mustard and butter mixture; then hot milk and all of this into hot vinegar, and boil about 10 minutes, stirring all the time. Mrs. E. M.

CORNSTARCH PUDDING

(without milk)

Place 1 pt. of water over the fire, adding a pinch of salt. Mix 4 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with a little cold water. Beat the whites of 3 eggs, add ½ cupful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla, then the dissolved cornstarch; beat all together and pour it slowly into the boiling water. Let this cook a few minutes, then put in small cups that have previously been dipped in cold water. When cold, serve with the following sauce, also cold: Place ½ pt. of water over the fire; beat 1 teaspoonful of butter, 2 teaspoonfuls of flour and 3 tablespoonfuls of sugar together; then the well-beaten yolks of the 3 eggs. Pour slowly in the boiling water and cook until it thickens, flavor with vanilla and cool. Miss Ethel McC.

RASPBERRY CHARLOTTE

One loaf of baker's (fresh) bread (the light, tender kind is best); 1 qt. can of red raspberries. Mash the fruit until fine, and if not sweet enough add a little sugar. Slice the bread very thin (not using the ends), cover the bottom of a brick-shaped mould with a layer of bread and the fruit alternating, pressing down with a spoon; so on, until the mould is filled, the last layer being berries. Put in a cold place and let stand a few hours. Invert the mould on a platter, cut in slices, and serve with whipped cream. This is a delicious dessert and easily prepared.

Mrs. C. M. R.

DELICIOUS BROWN PUDDING

(Inexpensive)

Pudding: Take 1 cupful of sweet milk, ½ cupful each of butter and molasses, 2 cupfuls of flour, 1 cupful of raisins or currants, 1 teaspoonful of soda, spice to taste. Mix and steam for 1½ hours. Sauce: 1 tablespoonful each of butter and flour, ½ cupful of water, juice and rind of one lemon. Boil this, and then add one lightly beaten egg. Mrs. R. E. H.

PIE CRUST

Incorporate with 1 qt. of flour 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt, and sufficient shortening so when thoroughly mixed it retains its shape in the hand. Mix with cold water what is needed for a pie, the remainder put in a cool place for future use. Roll the dough quite thin. Spread the upper crust with butter, making air vents for escape of steam. Wet the edge of lower crust before adding the upper. This makes 4 large pies. For berry pies mix the sugar and flour together in the lower crust, which will prevent the pie from bursting, as the flour thickens the juice while baking. Mrs. L. K. L.

IMITATION CAKE

Two cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of butter, 1 of milk, 4 of flour, and 1 of raisins, ½ a nutmeg, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. The dough will be rather stiff, but as different brands of flour vary, add a little more milk if too stiff. Many like this as well or better than the real raised cake, and it is quicker to make. This makes two good-sized loaves. L. E. A.

A GUARANTEED SPONGE CAKE

The first requisition is a correct measuring cup. Guess-work in measuring in teacups which vary in size is the cause of many failures, instead of inaccuracy in receipts. One should have a cup marked in halves, thirds and quarters: 3 eggs; 1½ cups of powdered sugar; 1-3 cup of water; 1½ cups of flour; juice of 1 orange; 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the yolks until light, add ½ of the water, then the sugar. Beat well, add the balance of the water, orange juice, and a cupful of flour. Beat again, add the beaten whites of eggs. Sift in the balance of the flour and baking powder. This makes three layers. Whipped cream makes a delicious filling. C. B. C.

QUICK LEMON PIE

A lemon pie that I make is so simple that I often use the receipt when I am in a hurry. First, I make the crust of ½ cupful flour, ½ of a teaspoonful salt, 1 tablespoonful of lard and water enough for the proper thickness of dough.

For the filling, I take 2 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with enough cold water to make a paste, then enough boiling water to cook it thick, adding 1 cupful of sugar and the juice of 1 lemon, 1 egg and the yolk of another.

Bake the crust with the filling until done. Use the white of the 1 egg that is left with another white, beat to a froth and cover the top of the pie, then brown. Mrs. W. F. R.

FRUIT SALAD

1 pt. of thick sweet cream, 5 good-sized oranges, 5 bananas, a little fresh or canned pineapple. If the former, sweeten slightly, peel each and cut into small pieces the oranges; drain the juice from the oranges and pineapple through a wire strainer, sweeten a little, then add to the cold juice four or five good teaspoonfuls of dissolved gelatin. When jellied beat lightly with a fork. Whip the cream very stiff, add sugar to taste, or about 2½ tablespoonfuls. Slice the bananas and add with the rest of fruit and jelly to the cream. Mix all together lightly with fork and you have a most delicious dessert. Miss C.

A DELICIOUS DATE PIE

Make a good, crisp crust and bake. After it is browned nicely, take from the oven and put in a layer of large, nice dates, stoned. Then spread with 1-3 cupful of whipped cream, sweetened a little. Place small pieces of red jelly here and there over the pie. Then spread the white of 1 egg, stiffly beaten, and slightly sweetened, on the top. Place in the oven for about 5 minutes.

This is a tested receipt, and makes a most delicious pie for people who like rich things. Mrs. W. J. F.

SPONGE CAKE WITH FILLING

Three eggs, beaten separately for 5 minutes; 1½ cupfuls of sugar, ½ cupful of cold water, 1 teaspoonful of flavoring, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 2 cupfuls of flour. Whip the sugar slowly into the yolks, beat for 2 minutes, add the water and flavoring. Sift in the flour and baking powder and lastly fold in the well-beaten whites of eggs.

Filling: 1 pt. of whipping cream, whipped until it piles up. Put 1 teaspoonful of gelatin and 2 tablespoonfuls of water in a cup and set in a pan of hot water until dissolved. Add ½ cupful of powdered sugar and 1 teaspoonful of vanilla.

Mrs. De P.

The Culinary Department

Cherry Preserves

By Constance Heywood

HOW TO PREPARE THE FRUIT

Cherries may be preserved with or without the pits. Some persons think that a few pits left in give a richer flavor. For preserving purposes, choose the large, red, sour variety of cherries: the early Richmond is an excellent fruit. Wash, pit and stem the cherries. A simple little cherry-seeder may be made of a bent wire. Shape it like a hairpin, insert the closed end into the stem-end of the cherry and draw out the pits. This work may be done very rapidly and with the pits will come any lurking worms.

PRESERVED CHERRIES

For preserved cherries, prepare a syrup in the proportion of 1 pt. of water to 3 lbs. of granulated sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then place the kettle over the fire. To this amount of syrup, add 9 lbs. of cherries, cooking ⅓ of the quantity at a time. Cook for 5 minutes after the syrup commences to boil. After the fruit is cooked, boil up the syrup again for 5 minutes and pour over the cherries, filling the glass cans, and seal immediately.

ANOTHER WAY

Another way of preserving cherries is to pit them and save the juice. Allow equal parts of fruit and sugar. Sprinkle ½ of the sugar over the fruit and let stand for 2 hours, then place in the preserving kettle. Boil slowly for 10 minutes, then skim out the cherries. Add the remaining sugar and let come to a boil. Boil for 5 minutes and pour over the fruit. Let stand until next morning, drain off the syrup, boil up again, add the cherries and simmer gently for 10 minutes. Put up in small jars.

THE CANNED FRUIT

Select large, red and white cherries in perfect condition to can; stem and pit them. Allow ⅓ of their weight in sugar and 2½ cupfuls of water for each pound of sugar. Boil the water and sugar together for 10 minutes, making a thin syrup, then place in the cherries, as many as will not crowd the fruit so as not to crush or mar their shape. Sterilize the cans and fill with the fruit and syrup, having the cans full to overflowing. If there should not be sufficient syrup for the last can, or if you portion off the syrup for each can, and more is needed, a little boiling water may be added—not more than ½ of a cupful, however. Take a silver knife and slide it around the sides of the jar to cause the air-bubbles to rise to the top and escape, then adjust the covers, giving them an extra twist to tighten when the contents of the jars are cold. A precaution against a leak is to invert the cans over night. If no leak is discovered you may be sure your canned fruit will keep well.

SPICED CHERRIES

For spiced cherries make a syrup of 5 pounds of granulated sugar. Tie in a muslin bag 3 pieces of stick cinnamon and 2 doz. whole cloves. Add 2 cupfuls of cider vinegar. Bring to the boiling point and simmer for ½ of an hour. Cook 7 pounds of pitted cherries in the syrup slowly for 1 hour. Before placing in the fruit, remove the bag of spice. Put up in small stone jars and cover closely.

MARASCHINO CHERRIES

Maraschino cherries are used in so many delicious ways that the housewife's store of good things is not complete without them. The cherries are pitted, then weighed, and to every lb. of fruit ⅔ of a lb. of sugar is allowed. Add enough water to the juice made by pitting the cherries to make 1 cupful of liquid for each lb. of sugar used. Heat to boiling point, and skim. Fill fruit-jars with the cherries and set on the rack of a steam-kettle or that of the boiler. Pour in warm water to the height of the covers. Pour the hot syrup into the cans, place on the covers loosely and cover the boiler until the fruit is thoroughly scalded. Then finish filling each jar with a cupful of Maraschino cordial. Screw down the covers and let boil for 15 minutes. Let cool, and tighten the covers.

CHERRY SALAD

Stone large black cherries and arrange them in a bowl on cut celery, prepared with French dressing.

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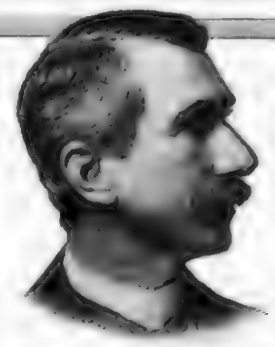

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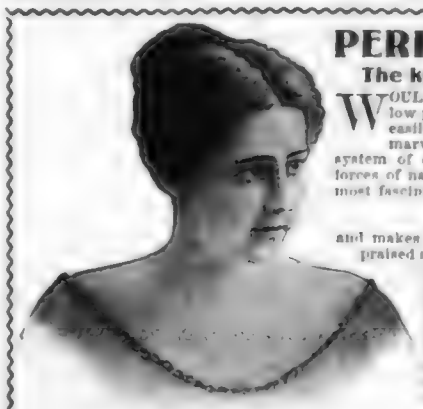

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III. By Katherine E. Megee

Vienna Biscuit

Sift 2 heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder and ½ teaspoonful of salt with 1 qt. of flour; mix thoroughly with 1 tablespoonful each of butter and lard; then wet into a soft dough with sweet milk; turn out on a well-floured dough board, knead smooth, then roll into a sheet ½ inch thick, and cut out with a biscuit cutter. Bake at once in a quick oven.

Many pleasing variations in form may be given to biscuit made by this formula. By rolling the dough a little thinner, cutting out, then brushing over each round with melted butter or cream, and placing two rounds together, one over the other, we have what is known as twin biscuits. Or, cut out with a large-sized cutter, then brush over with cream, and fold each round to form a half round and the name is changed to biscuit turnovers.

Again, the dough may be made as soft as batter that will drop from a spoon without spreading, then dropped by spoonfuls, half an inch apart on buttered baking-tins, and the result will be delicious drop biscuits.

Egg Biscuit

Sift 2 heaping teaspoonfuls of baking-powder and 1 of salt with 1 qt. of flour; then rub in well 2 tablespoonfuls of butter. Beat an egg light; add to it 1 cupful of sweet milk; stir this into the flour mixture, adding, if necessary, more milk to form a dough that can be handled. Turn out on a floured board, knead smooth, roll into a sheet ¼ of an inch thick, and cut out with a small cutter. Prick each biscuit three times with a fork, brush over with cream and bake in a quick oven.

Hard Tea Biscuit

Rub ½ of a cupful of butter into 1 qt. of sifted flour; add ½ of a teaspoonful of salt and milk enough to form a dough rather stiffer than ordinary biscuit dough. Turn out and knead until perfectly smooth and the dough is light. Roll out ½ of an inch thick; cut into rounds; prick with a fork, and bake in a steady oven until nicely browned.

Spoon Biscuit

To 1 qt. of sour milk or buttermilk add 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1 saltspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and sifted flour to form a batter that will drop from a spoon. Drop into a hot, greased gem-pan and bake in a quick oven.

Soda Biscuit

Sift 1 teaspoonful of soda, 2 of cream of tartar and 1 of salt with 1 qt. of flour; rub in 1 tablespoonful of lard or butter; wet up with sweet milk; knead smooth; roll out ½ of an inch thick, and cut with a small cutter. Bake in a quick oven.

Wheat Muffins

Warm a piece of butter ½ of the size of an egg in 1 cupful of sweet milk, and pour the mixture over 2 beaten eggs. Stir in 2 teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, 1 of salt, and 2 of sugar, sifted with a heaping pint of flour. Beat well, then bake at once in muffin rings or gem pans in a quick oven.

Popovers

Add ½ of a pt. of sweet milk to 2 beaten eggs. Have ready 2 cupfuls of flour sifted with 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a saltspoonful of salt; into this stir the milk and egg mixture and beat light. Bake in gem pans that have been warmed and greased.

Entire Wheat Gems

Stir into 2 cupfuls of sour milk 2 tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, 1 saltspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of soda, and sufficient flour to make a batter that will drop without spreading. Bake in gem pans.

Sweet Wafers

Mix 1 cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 3 eggs, 1 pt. of sifted flour and 1 teaspoonful of lemon extract into a batter, and bake in wafer irons.

Sally Lunn

Warm a piece of butter the size of an egg in 1 pt. of rich sweet milk; pour over 3 eggs beaten light; then stir in a little at a time and beating continuously 1½ qts. of flour with which has been sifted 3 teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, 1 of salt and 1 tablespoonful of sugar. Beat the whole thoroughly, then turn into a greased cake mould and bake in a steady oven.

Waffles and Hot Cakes

Waffles and griddle-cakes are much lighter when the yolks and whites of the eggs are beaten separately, and the latter folded in the last thing before baking. Griddle-cakes should never be turned the second time. It makes them heavy.

Flannel Cakes

Warm 1 tablespoonful of butter in 1 pt. of sweet milk; pour over the well beaten yolks of 2 eggs; add sufficient flour to make to pour, 1 teaspoonful of salt and 2 of baking-powder. Beat the whole thoroughly, then *fold* in the whipped whites of the eggs and bake on a hot griddle.

French Pancakes

Beat the yolks of 3 eggs very light; pour over them 1 pt. of milk; add gradually 2 teaspoonfuls of baking-powder and a pinch of salt sifted with 2 cupfuls of flour; then fold in lightly the whipped whites of the eggs. Bake by large spoonfuls on a hot griddle. Spread each cake as soon as baked with jam and shape into a roll.

Virginia Waffles

Beat the yolks of 2 eggs light; add alternately, and beating in well 1 pt. of sweet milk and 1 pt. and 1 tablespoonful of flour. When these ingredients are thoroughly incorporated, add 1 tablespoonful of melted butter and lard mixed, ½ of a teaspoonful of salt, the whipped whites of the eggs and, lastly, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking-powder.

Corn-breads

Good corn-bread is wholesome and palatable, and deserves more prominence as an article of diet than is given it in the majority of American homes.

The nutritive value of corn-meal, when cost is considered, ranks ahead of beef, eggs, cheese, milk, and beans. Bread made from corn-meal should be thoroughly baked to make it agreeable to the palate and also to insure perfect digestion. Failure to regard this important point is usually responsible for the unpopularity of the dish.

Corn-bread may be prepared and served in such a great variety of ways that there need be no sameness even when it appears daily on the family table.

Plain Corn-bread

Mix 1 pint of sifted meal, 1 egg, 1 pint of sour milk or buttermilk, 1 teaspoonful of soda in just enough water to dissolve it, and 1 teaspoonful of salt into a batter. Bake in a well-greased dripping-pan in a rather hot oven until nicely browned and thoroughly done.

Sweet milk and baking-powder (two teaspoonfuls) may be used instead of sour milk and soda.

Southern Corn-bread

Stir enough sour milk into 2 cupfuls of sifted meal to form a moderately stiff batter; add 1 large tablespoonful of melted butter, 1 tablespoonful of cold rice or grits, 1 small teaspoonful of salt, 1 beaten egg and 1 scant teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water Beat the whole thoroughly, then bake at once in a hot oven.

Spoon Batter Bread

Add 1 teaspoonful of butter and 1 scant teaspoonful of salt to 1 pint of *boiling* water and pour the whole, stirring constantly, over 1 pint of sifted meal. Let stand, until cold; then add 2 beaten eggs and 1 heaping teaspoonful of baking-powder. Beat well and bake in a steady oven. Serve without re-dishing.

Rice and Corn Muffins

Add to 1 cupful of sifted meal enough sweet milk to moisten well, and let soak an hour or longer; then mix with 1 cupful of cold rice cooked soft, 1 cupful of flour, 1 beaten egg, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, sweet milk to form a rather stiff batter, and, lastly, 2 tablespoonfuls of baking-powder. Beat the mixture thoroughly, then bake at once in gem pans in a steady oven.

Steamed Corn Bread

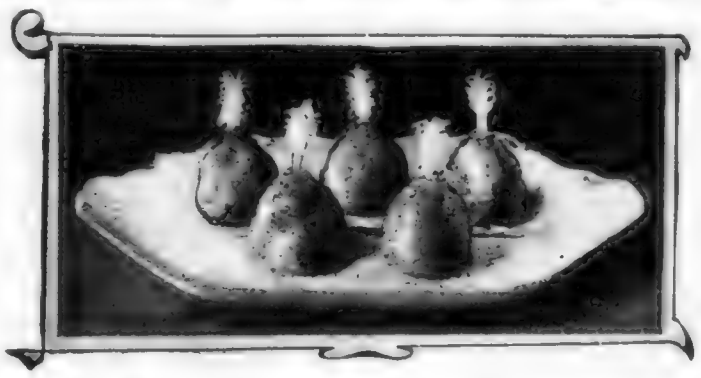
Mix 2 cupfuls each of corn-meal and entire wheat flour with 2 cupfuls of sour milk, ⅔ of a cupful of molasses and 1 teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water. Beat thoroughly, then turn into a well-greased can or bucket, cover, and steam 2 hours.

Corn Muffins

Sift together 1 pint of corn-meal, 1 pint of wheat flour, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt and 3 teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Work into this mixture, 1 tablespoonful of lard and butter mixed; add 2 beaten eggs, and sufficient sweet milk to form a batter of the consistency of cake batter. Bake in greased muffin rings in a hot oven.

Rissolettes of Chicken

Rissolettes of Chicken.—Suppose that for this dish there is left over enough poultry of some sort to fill, when chopped, a small cup. In addition to this cook 2 ounces of rice. First blanch it, and then allow it to simmer slowly in half a pint of weak stock until the rice has absorbed the liquid. Then cook a slice of onion in 2 ounces of butter without allowing it to brown: add 1 ounce of flour and a saltspoonful of salt. Cook until well blended, and pour in half a pint of milk or good stock or tomato purée, as may be most convenient. Stir till it boils; then remove the onion and add



half a cupful of the sauce to the chopped chicken. Into the rest of the sauce stir the rice, or sufficient of it to make to make it possible to form it into balls. Add the beaten yolk of an egg. Turn both the rice mixture and chicken out on plates and set aside When sufficiently cool, form the rice into balls with the hands; in the top of each make a hollow, and fill this with the chicken, covering with the rice. Roll twice in fine sifted breadcrumbs and beaten egg, and allow to stand for a time. Fry in deep fat.

Kitchen Step-savers

A Chapter on Cleanliness

THE fewer the pots and pans in a kitchen the better are they kept. ... if copper, aluminum, or seamless steel has to be considered, just ... of what is likely to be the condition of the cast iron and enameled ... that form the usual cooking utensils of the average kitchen.

CAST iron, at its best, has a rough inner surface, which in a very few months collects microscopic scraps of everything cooked in it, and these scraps it is well-nigh impossible to dislodge. In fact, one of the first things students in housewifery realize is the time and trouble even a small pan takes to clean if it has been allowed to get cold unrinsed and unwiped.

WITH enameled pans the case is little, if anything, better. They are pretty when new in their blue-lined creamy whiteness, and their price is certainly low; but almost anything stains them, and unless very carefully handled the inner surface becomes a network of tiny cracks.

COPPER is, of course, the best metal for kitchen use, but it may be granted that it takes a good deal of cleaning, and revenges itself for the least neglect most sharply.

SEAMLESS steel, unless well rinsed and thoroughly dried, also very soon betrays its neglect; while aluminum, unless properly kept, deteriorates quickly, and looks at all events most unappetizing. Moreover, all three are somewhat expensive to start with, an argument that tells against the very nicest utensils of all the nickel and the tri-metal ware.

THE wrought iron pans, with their tinned linings (which can be easily and quickly renewed), are excellent for average use, as the inner surface is always smooth and affords no lurking place for scraps and flavors to hide in, while the price is little above that of cast iron utensils.

AS each pan is done with, fill it to three parts with boiling water from the boiler, adding a tiny morsel of soda; then, as soon as the rush is over, rinse them well out, being careful to remove every scrap of food material; then wipe out well, and put it aside on the pot rack, where the air can get to it all round to keep it sweet and clean.

NEXT morning at cleaning time dip the pan into hot water, to which you have added a good piece of soda; then soap a dishcloth well, dip it into fine sand, and well scour the pan, both inside and out; after which rinse the pan thoroughly in clean water, wring out your dishcloth and wipe the pan dry.

OF course, if the stains are not removed it must be scoured again; while if by any mistake it has been burnt and parts of the things cooked in it are still adhering, it must be filled with hot water and a lump of soda, and left to boil for a little.

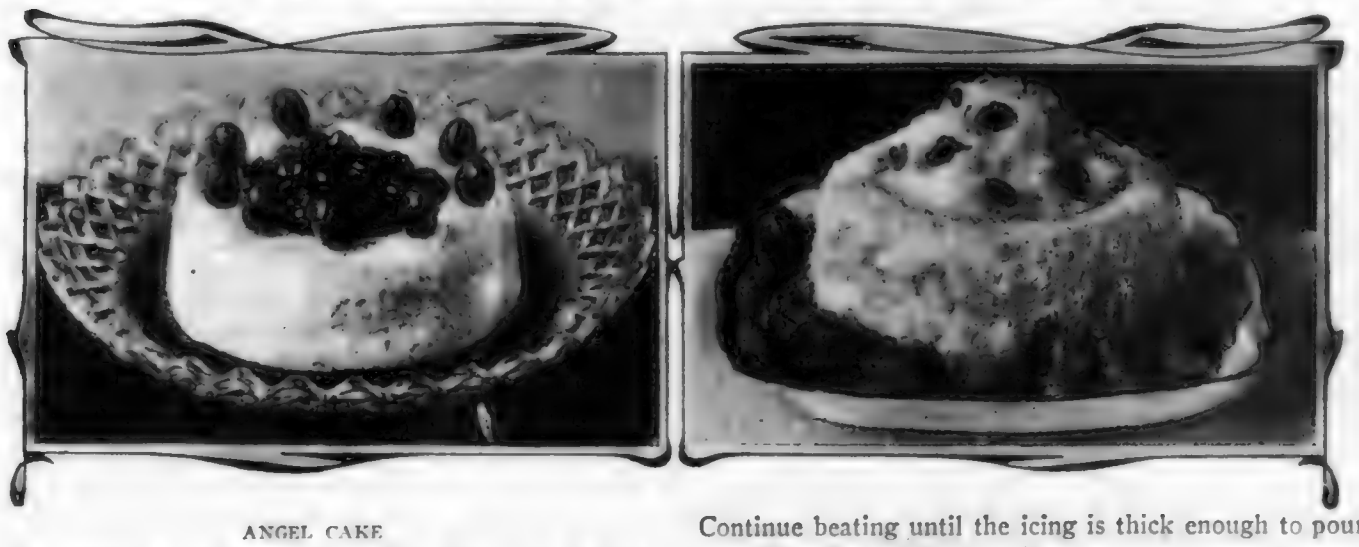
IF cheapness is not considered, the agate ware will stand a very fair share of wear and tear, while the fireproof earthenware casseroles and other dishes obtainable nowadays are perfection itself in the hands of a careful woman.

PORRIDGE, if allowed to burn in a pan, is most difficult to move, for, like eggs and sugar, it cooks after being lifted off the fire, so that it burns into the metal most dreadfully. In rinsing a pot that has been used for sweet things, use cold water instead of hot, for this reason. Remember that every word said of the pot applies with equal force to the lid, which, if neglected, will bestow a most fearful and wonderful flavor to the next dish cooked under its shelter.

FRYING-PANS are cleansed by boiling water, with a lump of soda, in them, until one can rinse them perfectly clean, when they must be wiped dry and allowed to dry completely in the air. Omelet pans are an exception to this rule, for if washed they will inevitably burn the next omelet cooked in them. Directly they are done with pour off the fat, and then wipe them carefully with fresh pieces of paper till they come off quite clean, and no stain is left on a clean cloth rubbed on it. If it has caught at any time, dip a cloth in salt and rub it well on the pan till the burnt part is removed. Or crushed eggshells will also answer.

Hot Weather Desserts

Angel Charlotte Filled with Whipped Cream—Moulded Rice



ANGEL CAKE

The whites of 11 eggs, 1 cupful of flour, 1½ cupfuls of granulated sugar, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and the same of essence of vanilla. Beat the egg whites till very stiff, sift the flour and sugar and cream of tartar together, putting them through the sieve 4 times; then lightly and gradually shake them into the whites; add the vanilla. Pour into an ungreased pan—one with a tube in the centre being preferable—and bake for 40 minutes in a very moderate oven, leaving it in the pan till cold. For the icing, put 1 cupful of granulated sugar into a saucepan; moisten it with 4 tablespoonfuls of water, put it over the first, and stir only until the sugar has melted; then let it boil, without stirring, until the syrup forms fine threads, when a little is lifted on a fork. Have ready the well-beaten white of an egg, to which has been added a good pinch of cream of tartar—say, as much as may be lifted on a dime—and 1 teaspoonful of essence of vanilla. Pour the syrup in a thin stream over this egg, beating steadily the while. Continue beating until the icing is thick enough to pour over the cake without running.

This same cake may be made to do duty as a dessert. If stale it should be liberally sprinkled with syrup flavored with a little maraschino. The centre may be filled with whipped cream and jam, or with small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries, when these are in season, or it may be filled with stewed cherries, fresh or preserved, and accompanied with cherry sauce.

MOULDED RICE WITH STEWED FRUIT

Boil some well-washed rice in salted water for 10 minutes. Drain off the water, and pour on 1 quart of milk and add a vanilla pod. Let the rice simmer until it has absorbed about ½ of the milk. Add 4 sheets of French gelatine. Remove the vanilla pod, and allow the rice to cool. Whip 1 gill of cream, add it to the rice, and pour all into a border mould. Set aside in a cold place to become firm. Unmould around a compote of cherries, plums, or other fruit, as may be desired.

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Cottage Verandas

Our Competition:

AMONG the many photographs submitted to the PICTORIAL REVIEW for the competition of "Cottage Verandas" announced last August, the illustrations shown upon this page have been selected by the judges as the best. Many of those sent in were unfit for publication because they were not clear enough or were deficient in some other important respect. It was specifically stated at the time that in order to be available for the competition all photographs, whether amateur or professional, must be good and clear. We also said that no photographs, whether available or not, could be returned.

I

II

III

First Prize: Picture No. I
Submitted by
Mrs. Elizabeth Graham
of Pittsfield, Illinois

Three prizes were offered of $5.00, $3.00 and $2.00 respectively, and in accordance with these terms we have pleasure in announcing that the first prize (No. I.) has been awarded to Mrs. Elizabeth Graham of Pittsfield, Ill., who sent a photograph that was clear, well composed, and showed an inviting veranda. The second prize (No. III.) was awarded to Mrs. P. H. Mell and shows the portico of the president's mansion at Clemson College, South Carolina, a charmingly attractive veranda with the

Second Prize: Picture No. III
Submitted by
Mrs. P. H. Mell
of Clemson, South Carolina

modern furnishings of a hanging seat, rug, rocking-chairs and plants in rustic stands; and the third prize (No. V.) to Mrs. Ed. H. Jones of San Juan, Porto Rico, showing the modern contrivances for excluding the heat in localities where the sun beats down most fiercely. The other pictures displayed for Honorable Mention were sent by Mrs. J. A. Schafer of Bagdad, Florida (No. II.) and by Mrs. Elizabeth Graham of Pittsfield, Ill., (No. IV.) who also submitted the picture that won the first prize.

This competition was kept open longer than was absolutely necessary in the hope that other photographs would be submitted, giving greater variety to the subject, and, in fact, many more were sent in, with this allowance of time, than at first, although the pictures selected for illustration were among the earlier ones received. Those selected for Hon-

IV

V

Third Prize: Picture No. V
Submitted by
Mrs. Ed. H. Jones
of San Juan, Porto Rico

orable Mention give attractive corners of porticos, inviting to rest and social interchange—the outdoor living-room which is, after all, the great end and purpose of a veranda—a place to sit and read, or talk, or dream day-dreams, or sew, or watch the children playing, where the dogs may come unrebuked and the newspapers and novels may lie on the table, and the flowers may give joy by their presence and their scent. To understand how to make a veranda attractive to the family and to

Honorable Mention:
Pictures Nos. II and IV
Submitted by
Mrs. J. A. Schafer
of Bagdad, Florida, and
Mrs. Elizabeth Graham
of Pittsfield, Illinois

visitors in the Summer time is necessary to those who would become successful home-makers of the present day. That so many women have this ability makes for peace and comfort in their households.

Talks with the Young Housekeeper

II.—Advice to the Novice

By Margaret Hall

A REVULSION of feeling is manifesting itself in connection with the lately directed trend towards hotel life—the ineffectual search for home comfort minus its obligations—a perceptible healthful change towards real home-making.

Baffled through individual inability to cope with housekeeping difficulties, chiefly because of the insistency of the servant problem, too many women have weakly deserted duty, trusting to find relaxation and satisfaction in the more alluring atmosphere of hotel or boarding-house existence. But, as after all, the home is the true woman's natural element, it is not surprising that these insidious false attractions should speedily wane as their unwholesome effect begins to appear in their true and dangerous colors. Limitless desirable conditions seem to be multiplying in favor of the young and inexperienced matron who really desires to cultivate domesticity.

To begin with, there are the inviting four and five-room apartments in desirable localities, just suitable to the requirements of the young couple, establishing for the uninitiated a sort of kindergarten feature in household education. These, and the various rapidly increasing inventions of the day towards minimizing culinary work, offer ideal possibilities to the beginner who wishes to become practically familiar with details which later on she will find herself called upon to impart to others in accordance with the methods through which she means her *ménage* to be conducted.

AN INSTANCE

I have in mind a young wife who has become a shining example of the happiness and gratification to be derived from the above opportunities—a young woman who had received all the advantages of "higher education," whose tastes and talents, on leaving college, led her to cultivate literature and art, everything apart from practicalities, who was fitting herself for a profession up to the very date of her engagement and marriage to a man of liberal income.

In her own home, as is too frequently the case, instead of aid or encouragement, her occasional attempts at cookery had been made subject for criticism and ridicule only. She rated herself a thorough failure in this direction. And so when she announced her determination immediately after marriage of taking just such an apartment as that referred to, and in fulfilment of her ambition to become an efficient housekeeper, to enter at once upon the exercise of household offices without even a regular maid, she drew upon herself all sorts of doleful predictions and towards her husband unlimited sympathy.

THE RESULT

Her earnest endeavors have resulted astonishingly, and to-day, after a few months' self-training, with the aid of friendly counsel and reliable cook books, she has made a great success of herself, and is moreover quite in love with her new avocation. She declares that her gas range, her bread and her cake-mixer, for she even makes her own bread and cake, are capable of transforming culinary detail into a very pastime, and she is establishing for herself an enviable reputation in entertaining, while advancing in acquaintance with the practicalities of domestic economy, as they should be understood by every housekeeper. This particular young matron, however, has begun judiciously by cultivating first and foremost the art (for there is such an "art") of simple cookery, of producing in perfection the more homely or ordinary articles of daily regimen. She has become an *artiste* in presenting these, after all, superexcellent features, when skilfully prepared, a delicious cup of tea, coffee, chocolate, excellent bread, cake, biscuits, muffins, corn bread, eggs in all ways, the fluffiest and yet most moist of omelets, perfectly broiled, roasted, boiled meats, fish, stews, hash, codfish cakes, perfectly cooked cereals, a creamy rice pudding, rich yet dainty custards, etc., etc., all of the "every day" staple dishes, unappreciated because their rare excellence is only made manifest on association with the touch of refinement or strict observance of rule.

It is a great pity that housekeepers in most directions might not find themselves periodically obliged to attend a course of cookery lessons which would practically demonstrate in double forcefulness the extreme contrast between the flavor and quality of these ordinary simple features when perfectly and when carelessly prepared.

Straining after "fads" in cookery, aspiring towards reproducing the complicated extravagant creations of the chef, the fashionable restaurateur, etc., constitutes a grave mistake. These features are not even tolerable if presented in mediocrity. The young housekeeper who begins by familiarizing herself with the perfect cookery of the most simple dishes establishes a basis of double meaning. She lays an assured foundation of further ambitious endeavor, and places herself in immediate position to win even epicurean commendation, a statement which brings to mind the instance of an over-fastidious society woman, whose daily life represented a round of extravagant social functions and feasting, lunching one day at the very modest home of an old friend, going into ecstasies of praise, and begging for the formulæ of each and every delicious but exceedingly simple feature of the unpretentious menu.

THE CRY OF THE DAY

We are all familiar with the general cry of the day, even from the home of wealth, that a good cup of tea or coffee is unknown, when, too, the most expensive brands of these articles are provided, and the staff of servants includes a high-priced cook. And all because very simple, consistent, but very imperative rules are disregarded, the head of the ménage, in all likelihood, herself having no idea of the existence or advantage of such laws or principles.

CONCERNING ADULTERATION

Home-made bread is not to be found at all. Instead of being a common everyday feature, it constitutes the greatest of rarities. There is not only the widest of margins between the enjoyable relish of good home-made bread and bakers' bread, but there is also the greatest difference in their sustaining and nutritive valuation. Constantly increasing revelations as to the criminal adulteration practices connected with every possible article of food should arouse the conscience of the mother and the wife as to her culpability in failing to provide this specific "staff of life" in other than its purest and most wholesome forms. But instead, the independent cook of the day absolutely rebels against the inconsiderable expenditure of time and energy involved in bread-making, refuses also to permit her dependent mistress to trespass in the kitchen, and the latter weakly yields and continues to purchase bread, rolls, etc., whose ingredients, according to widely published analysis are likely to be neither healthful nor indeed pure. These same admonitions are also applicable to cake as made at home, and in the bakery shop. The ease and dispatch with which both of these staple fixtures may be produced under the hands of even the practically disinclined mistress herself, through the bread-mixing and cake-mixing expedients of recent inventions, are inducing a gratifying number of our housewives to make their own bread and cake—an example worthy of general emulation.

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A Trip Abroad

(*Continued from page 21*)

A Return Ticket

Take a return ticket, entitling you to a reduction of 10 per cent. and the return home on all lines excepting the Cunard line, which is not in the "pool." This means that on whatever line you may start, you may return on any other steamer, subject to your selection in Europe, except the one mentioned.

Summing up the Cost

The cost of the trip depends entirely on your own pocket-book and tastes. I always try to travel economically. Let me tell you of the expenses of one of my business trips,—covering from three to four weeks in the Winter and from six to eight weeks in the Summer,—not considering clothes.

Steamer trunk		$ 6.00
Ticket to and from London (Return 10 per cent. off)		100.00
Tips on the steamer (customary amounts)		
Table steward	$2.50	
Room steward	2.00	
Bath steward, 25 cents a bath	2.00	
Smoking steward	1.00	
Deck steward	1.00	
Boots	.50	
		9.00
London, 3 days at $5.00: hotel meals and $1.00 a day for incidentals, no theatres		18.00
London to Paris: second class on train.		12.50
First class on channel boat		1.00
Meals, trunk overweight		1.50
Paris, 5 days at $5: hotel and incidentals, no theatre or amusements included		30.00
Paris to Berlin and return, second class, with stop-over in Cologne		40.00
Overweight trunk		3.00
Meals on train		3.00
Hotels, meals, 6 days at $5.00, and incidentals, no amusements		30.00
Paris again, 3 days		18.00
Expenses for trunk to Cherbourg and meals on train		3.00
Tips on steamer		9.00
Other incidental expenses during the stay in Europe		50.00
		$430.00

So you see I can pretty comfortably make a round trip of the three European capitals for $450, seeing the country, people, the historical sights, museums, etc., as prices for amusements, theatres, etc., are generally cheaper than in America. You may figure out yourself just how much a trip will cost you, allowing a margin to satisfy your taste for amusements and for any additional time.

Hotel expenses (figured above at $5.00 a day) vary in the different countries. In London, for instance, at the DeKayser's Royal Hotel, Blackfriars, I paid 14 shillings ($3.50) a day, which includes a very substantial breakfast and a *table d'hôte* dinner that is famous throughout Europe. After a heavy breakfast I was satisfied with a cup of cocoa for luncheon or, perhaps, a chop (1 shilling, or 25 cents), thus leaving $1.50 for incidental expenses, such as cab fares, tips, etc.

In Paris, at the Grand Hotel, or Continental Hotel, the charge for a small room (fourth or fifth floor) is 8 to 10 francs: breakfast at a café (*not in the hotel*), consisting of coffee, rolls and two eggs, for 25 cents; dinner at a restaurant, 50 cents, and supper the same price, leaving a gain of $1.50 for incidentals. There are, however, many private hotels, as, for instance, the Hotel Binda, the Normandie, near the Avenue de l'Opera, or the Hotel Franklin and many others in the Rue Lafayette, where I have spent many days comfortably in a large front room and had three excellent meals for from 10 to 15 francs ($2 to $3).

Berlin is one of the cheapest places to live, provided you know how and where to go. At a first-class hotel, for instance, the Kaiserhof, Hotel Bristol, etc., you can occupy a splendid room at from 4.50 to 6 marks ($1.15 to $1.50). Breakfast in a café is 1 mark (25 cents), and there are numerous beer restaurants where excellent meals are served at from 1.25 to 1.50 marks (30 to 40 cents), and the same for supper; or you may go to one of the many "pensions," where for from 6 to 10 marks a day you may enjoy not only home comforts but also good home cooking.

One of the perplexing questions, especially for an American, is what tips are customary. Contrary to the custom in America almost every employee of an hotel in Europe expects a tip, from the pompous gold-laced and uniformed *portier*, who is the Cerberus of the hotel, to the waiter, chambermaid, bellboy and the men who assist to land your trunk on the cab. If you have not many coupons to cut as your pastime at home, indifference to the many scrapes, bows, "good days" and "Godspeeds" is in proper place. In an English restaurant twopence to sixpence, according to the bill, is ample. In France, however, 10 per cent. of the bill is customary, and expected, whereas in Germany 10 to 30 pfennig (3 to 8 cents) is accepted with many thanks.

According to European ideas every American traveling in Europe is a millionaire, and when entering your name on the hotel register it is advisable to give any English place as your residence rather than America (as Englishmen are not known for their generosity) unless you speak the language of the respective countries fluently. If you are recognized as an American you will discover that no cheaper rooms are available.

(*To be continued in August.*)

Stylish Summer Silks

In the accompanying plate, No. 1 is a white satin-faced silk, polka-dotted in black, the dots being the size of a five-cent piece and scattered over the surface at intervals of about five inches apart. The silk is unusually wide and most effective, and though rather expensive it will make up charmingly either as a shirt-waist suit or as a dressy afternoon gown, combined with a girdle of shrimp pink or pale blue.

No. 2 is a charming combination of gray and white plaid, hand-made silk with every now and then a chiné stripe of lighter gray and faint pink. A small part of this chiné stripe is shown on the right side of the design.

No. 3 is a pretty lilac Liberty silk with a bluish tinge and embroidered in a design of blue. The silk is the usual width and has a wavy stripe of the blue running the length of the material.

No. 4 is a simple red and white checked washable silk of the usual width and price and makes up beautifully into attractive gowns on the shirt-waist order.

No. 5 is an Alice-blue taffetas silk, striped in inch-wide stripes of white. The silk comes in shrimp pink, old-rose, light-green, red and black, and also in white striped in black.

No. 6, a Pompadour silk in white with light-blue flowers and a very narrow stripe of black satin. The silk is wider than the average Pompadour silk and comes in white with pink, red, yellow and lilac flowers.

No. 7 is a design in shadow effect in different shades of lilac. The silk comes in all colors and is especially pretty in light-green, a light-plum color, and tan, as well as the lilac shade shown.

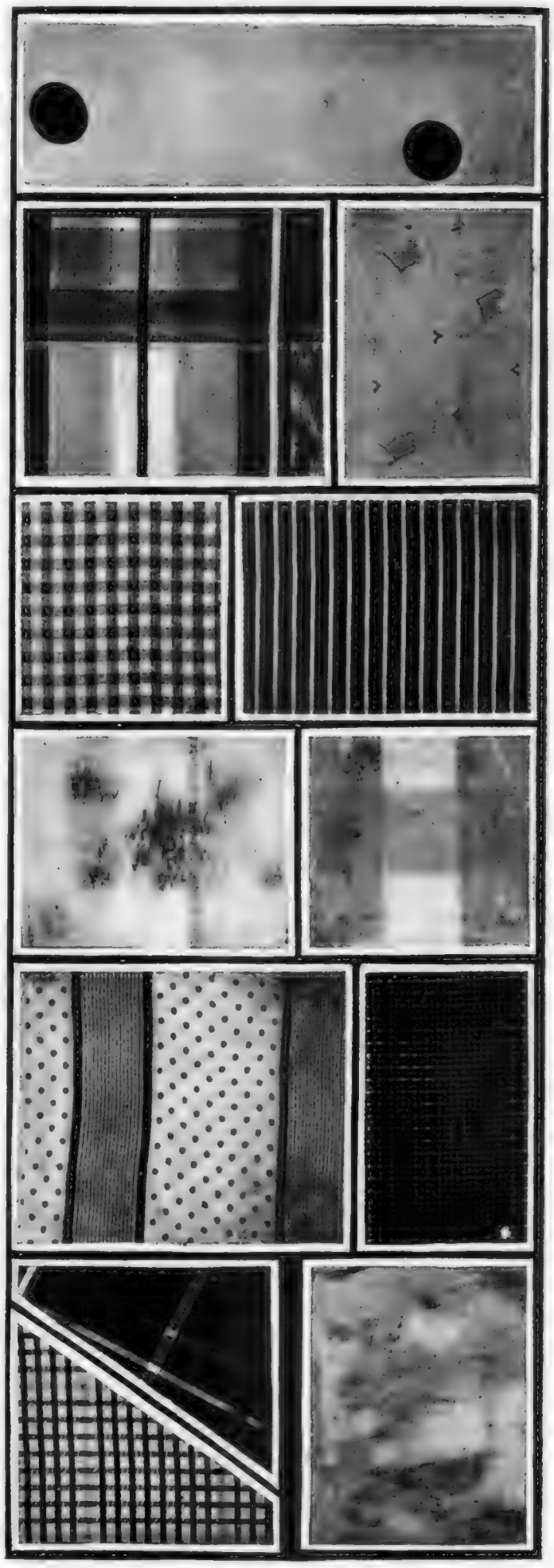
No. 8 is a double-width satin foulard polka-dotted in the smallest possible dots of electric blue and narrow stripes of the same color, running the length of the goods.

No. 9 is a moiré checked taffetas in golden brown and white, and is one of the prettiest darker silks shown this season.

No. 10 is a black-and-white plaid taffetas silk, and is one of the newest designs for half mourning. The silk also comes with the ground work in white and the plaid in different width stripes of black.

No. 11 is a small black and white checked chiffon taffetas with a wider stripe of light blue. This is one of the most effective silks seen and comes in all colors and combinations.

No. 12 is a printed messaline in coral pink and white, and is principally used for evening dresses and dancing frocks. The silk can be had in almost any color, but the coral pink, old-rose and Alice-blue are the prettiest combinations.



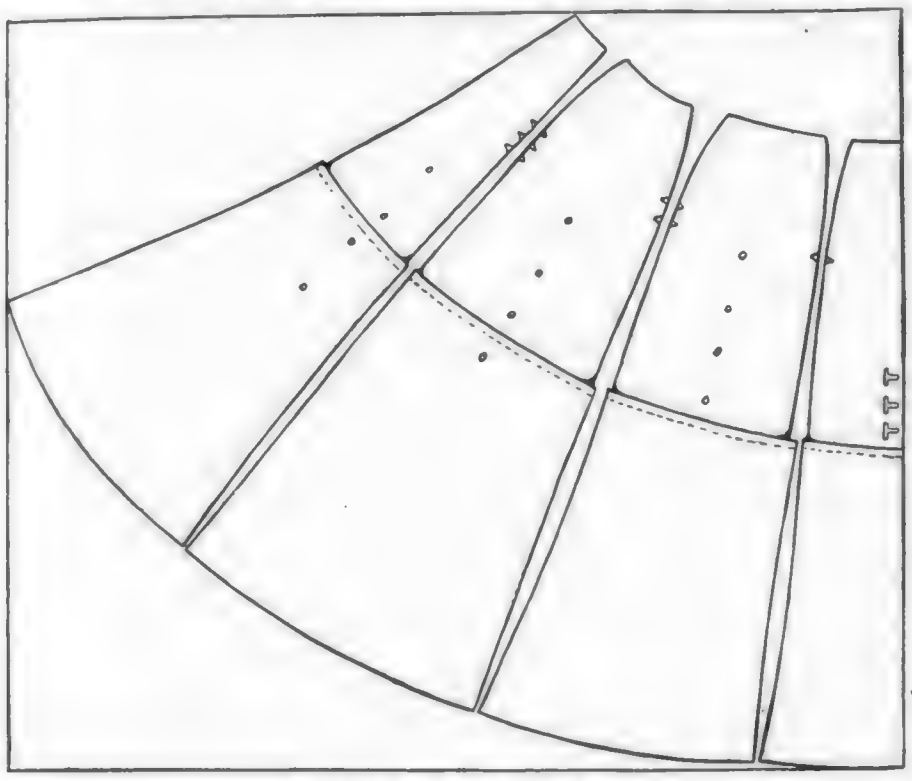
EXAMPLES OF STYLISH SUMMER SILKS

Home Dressmaking

By Mdlle. Pratique

METHOD FOR LENGTHENING AND SHORTENING A SKIRT—II

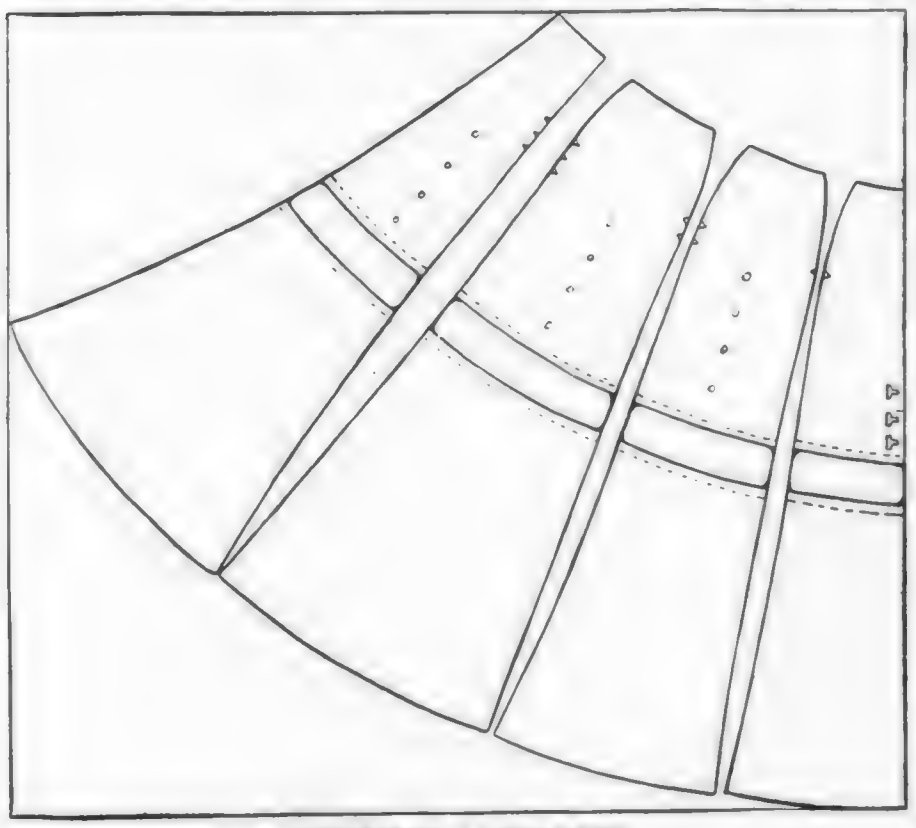
WHEN one desires to shorten or lengthen a gored skirt it is well to apply the following method which is the only one by which the correct lines of each gore may be retained and the width at the foot not increased or lessened. A seven-gored skirt model is used for both the illustrations, the first being the shortened skirt and the second the lengthened model. As shown in the first illustration the pattern is shortened by lapping each gore at the knee to the desired length. Then lay the pattern on the material and cut as the envelope directs, trimming each gore at the lapped section for the regulation seam allowance.



SHORTENING A GORED SKIRT

Of course, in cases where the skirt length is very much less than our regular measurements, which are 42 inches in the front and 45 inches in the back, it is advisable to take about an inch off the bottom of the skirt and lap the balance as described above, as too great a flare at the foot of a skirt is not becoming to a woman of very short stature.

To lengthen a gored skirt, each section of the skirt pattern is cut at the knee line and then laid on the material, allowing a space between the upper and lower parts of each gore to the length desired. In lengthening a skirt it will be necessary to add a trifle more to the edge of each gore where the increase is made, instead of trimming them as stated for the shortened skirt. Then, too, it is well to remember that when the length is increased far in excess of the regular length, add some of the desired length at the lower edge, so as to increase the width around the skirt in proportion with the length. These rules are correct for all gored skirts, and can also be applied to sectional flounce skirts, where the increase or decrease is made in the middle of each section. In lengthening a skirt by a flounce, make the difference at the kne and the lower edge.



LENGTHENING A GORED SKIRT

PARIS 1900 HAMBURG 1900

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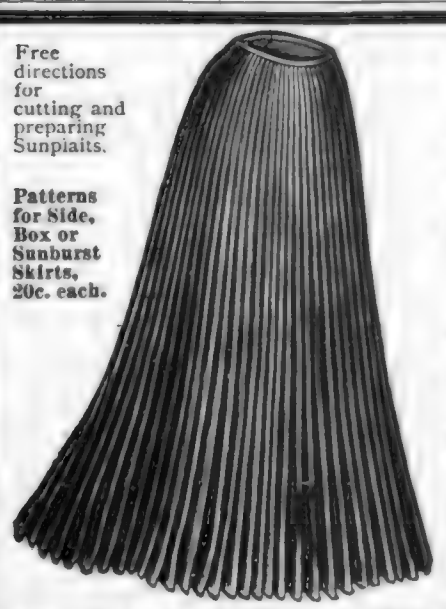

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1 to 5 inches, 1c. a yard
6 to 10 " 2c. "
11 to 15 " 4c. "
16 to 20 " 5c. "
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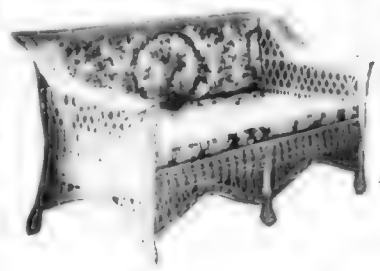
Beautifying the Summer Cottage

By Louise E. Dew

The perplexing problem of how to furnish the Summer abode, with a small amount of "filthy lucre," has been solved by so many women that there is really no excuse for not making it attractive. It is certainly true that a little money may be stretched to do a great many things in the way of furnishing and beautifying, if one has good taste and aims to stamp each room with the distinctive imprint of individuality.

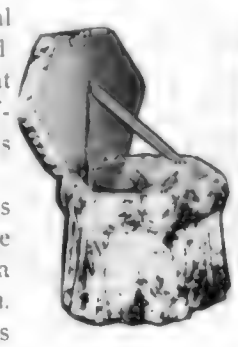
I have in mind one seaside cottage,—a little gem in its way,—which cost less than $600, including the furnishings. It is, of course, a low, one-story affair, unplastered and with pine partitions. In the living-room, which is furnished in Old Mission style, the partitions and the pine plate-and-stein shelf which runs all around the room are stained in Old Mission finish, as is also the brick fireplace. The latter, by the way, has a unique decoration in the shape of a huge plaster bas relief under the shelf, which is also stained, and which resembles wrought iron. One can scarcely imagine anything more artistic or massive looking than this huge fireplace, which actually cost less than ten dollars.



WILLOW FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED IN FLOWERED CRETONNE

A unique frieze decorates the dark space over the plate rack and gives contrast and character to the entire room. It is made entirely of horseshoe crab shells which are nailed into the partition as uniformly as possible.

With the exception of the doorways in the front and rear of the living-room, all the extra wall space is given to windows which are built above low seats stained Old Mission style, and upholstered with dark brownish-green craftsman canvas. These windows appear to be leaded in an old Colonial style, but this is only simulated. It is so clever, however, that one can scarcely believe the effect to be "home-made," and is done as follows:



Ordinary large panes of glass of the desired size and shape are selected, and these have a Colonial design upon them. While still wet, fine sand was sifted over the design, completely covering the paint and adhering to it. When one side of the window was dry the other was treated in the same way, using sand as before.

All the hangings in this room are of craftsman canvas like the upholstered seats. A table-scarf made of the same material adorns the pine table (stained Old Mission), when it is not in use for the cuisine. This scarf is hemmed about two inches deep all around, and on the right side where it is hemmed, rope silk in a contrasting shade is sewn on in long-and-short, or buttonhole stitch. A conventionalized tulip design cut from golden brown canvas, using dark green canvas for stems and leaves, may be appliquéd on the scarf.

One of the sleeping-rooms is in Delft blue. The walls are hung with plain paper in this shade, while the rugs are those known as the "Martha Washington" in blue and white. The bedroom set, with the exception of the bed, is made of packing boxes upholstered with blue and white figured cretonne. The attractive dressing-table with its crown-canopy top and mirror and the wash-stand look anything but home-made with their dainty blue and white draperies. A convenient screen and shoe-box, made by the handy man, are also upholstered with the cretonne.

Light willow furniture in the shape of a settee, table and chairs, are used for this charming little room. The window-seat is upholstered with plain white galatea, which launders so beautifully, and all the pillows and centrepieces are made of the same material in the new-old coronation or rice embroidery.

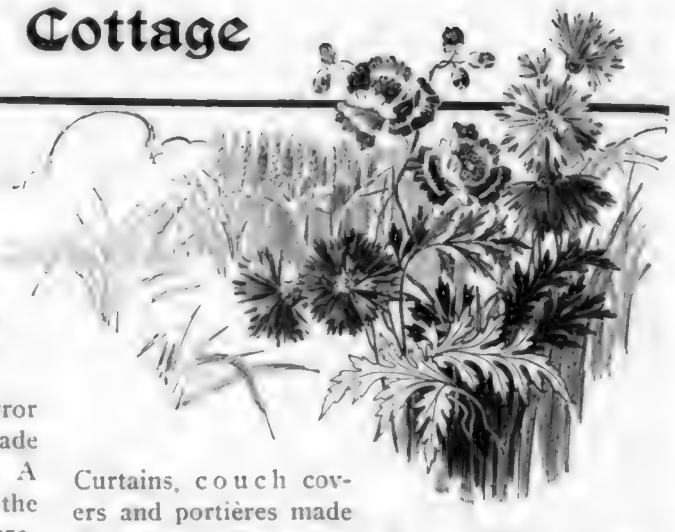
This method of decorating fancy work, by the way, is to be all the rage this season, particularly for the Summer cottage. Pillows, doylies, five-o'clock-tea table-covers, centrepieces, sideboard scarfs and tea-cosies, will be decorated with this pretty braid, which looks like French embroidery, and which works up so rapidly.

This braid is sewed on with No. 40 cotton, putting two stitches at each side of the thick part and whipping over the fine part. Sometimes French knots are used in connection with the braid and the stitches add greatly to the appearance of this unique "embroidery," which works up into so many beautiful floral designs.

Ordinary unbleached muslin makes the loveliest, softest curtains one can possibly imagine for the Summer cottage. When stenciled with a wide floral border of conventionalized tulips, poppies or wild roses, a rich appearance is given which adds greatly to their beauty.

For the Delft blue room, such as is described, the unbleached curtains should have a stenciled border of exaggerated bluets. To accomplish this, one should lay the muslin smoothly on the table and place the perforated pattern of bluets (cut out of heavy water-proof paper) in position; then paint carefully through the openings with Delft blue dyes.

DELFT BLUE AND WHITE CRETONNE FURNISHINGS FOR A BEDROOM



Curtains, couch covers and portières made of unbleached muslin and stencilled are handsome and durable enough for any house, but for the Summer cottage they are simply ideal.

The Interloper

(*Continued from page* 15)

out several times. It seems he's been hopeful about your answer, Miss Lester, and excess of joy has nearly sent him off his head. I've been thoroughly ashamed of my own son."

The Doctor had risen, and was standing with his arm on the mantelpiece looking into the fire. There were tears in his eyes. Ruth Lester crept up softly behind him.

"Don't be so unhappy, Doctor."

"I know from ghastly experience what heredity means. It hurts me to say it, but you, Miss Lester, must not marry Dick. If he ever marries, it must be to someone who would not realize his defects as you would. With your idealistic temperament—your eyes tell me that—the disillusion would be dreadfully bitter. Is it too late?"

She also was crying a little, but whether from her own misery or simply because of the highly-charged nervous atmosphere he could not tell.

"Where is he, Doctor?"

"In the next room. Come, I will let you see him."

With trembling fingers he lit a candle standing on the mantelpiece, and motioned her to follow him.

"Mind the mat, Miss Lester."

They entered the opposite room. On the floor against the sofa from which he had fallen lay Dick Hurst, breathing heavily. His collar had burst the stud and was flying wide; his hair was matted across the brow, the lips were loose and moist. The fumes in the air could not be mistaken.

"That is my son," said Dr. Hurst. "I thought I must show you him lest——"

Feeling like one in a dream, Ruth Lester put her hand in her pocket. Out came a letter.

"Please read that letter, Doctor. I was writing to—Dick when your messenger arrived."

"We will go back into the next room first."

They returned. The Doctor threw the light of the candle upon the letter. It was very brief, but every line in it, he knew, meant a heart throb. There was a new light in his eyes.

"Shall I give it to Dick when he's better?"

"Please!"

He folded up the letter.

"So you found you loved your art better than Dick?"

"Yes!"

"I'm glad—very glad. My brave little woman!"

They stood clasping hands.

"Doctor, I do sympathize with you in your sufferings. I know how you must feel. If I had not my work—that does help one to forget, doesn't it?"

He was silent so long that she thought she had offended him.

"Yes, that's something—a great deal."

"Good-bye, Doctor!"

"Good-bye! We shall meet again, I hope. I must come and see you act."

THE END.

OUR HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where mentioned articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

To Keep Away Moths: A bottle of camphor or oil of cedar with the cork left out, if hung on a hook in the closet, will keep away moths without imparting a disagreeable odor to the clothing.

To Clean Hair Brushes: Hot water and soap very soon soften the bristles, and rubbing completes its destruction. Use soda dissolved in cold water instead. Soda having an affinity for grease, it cleans the brush with little friction. Do not set the brush near the fire, nor in the sun to dry, but after shaking it well set the brush on the point of the handle in a shady place.

A Cool Bed in Summer: If a piece of Japanese grass matting the exact size of the mattress is placed between it and the sheet it will assure a cool bed during the warm Summer months. The mattress is fastened to the four corners of the bed by loops of tape. This is a device used by the English officers in India.

An Easily Made Lampshade: The most easily made lampshade is a square of silk, with a hole cut in the centre, the lower part trimmed with lace edging or fringe.

Heel Protectors: Three or four flat drawing-pins hammered into a boot-heel along the edge that is apt to wear down will keep it quite level and cure a tendency to turn over the foot.

For an invalid: Before putting a leg of mutton bone into the stockpot, chop it neatly in two, and take out the marrow. Nicely seasoned, warmed, and served on toast, it makes a most appetizing little dish for an invalid.

A Stopped-up Pipe: The waste-pipe from a sink or lavatory basin often gets clogged up with soapy matter. Don't send for a plumber, but instead pour down first a little paraffin, and immediately after some boiling water in which a fairly large piece of common washing soda has been dissolved. It will clear the pipe immediately.

To Remove Wrinkles from Clothes: Hang the garment in the bathroom over the tub. Close the windows and turn on the hot water. In two or three hours they will be thoroughly steamed, after which they should be hung in the fresh air.

To Remove Mud Stains from Cloth: Rub the cloth with a slice of raw potato if the stains are difficult to remove, and they will immediately disappear.

To Clean Soiled Velvet. First brush or shake out all of the dust and remove any grease stains from the velvet with benzine. If it needs freshening pass the wrong side first over a bowl of boiling water and then over a hot iron. If it is badly crushed brush it carefully with a soft brush.

The Care of Clothes: An important thing to remember about clothes is that the wardrobe or closet in which they are hung should be kept clean and in perfect order. On a sunny day everything should be taken out of the closet and aired, the door left open and the fresh air allowed to circulate freely through the closet itself.

A New Way to Boil Potatoes: A little milk added to the water in which potatoes are boiled will make them whiter and taste better.

To Keep the Juice in a Pie: If the juice of a fruit pie runs out, try putting a small funnel of white paper in the centre of the upper crust.

New Ironing Boards: The newest ironing boards have one end covered with zinc, with edges slightly raised at three sides. This serves as an iron-stand, and saves the laundress the labor of lifting the iron to and from the board every time she pauses to adjust her work. A small thing, it is true, but it tells at the end of the long day.

To Remove Stains from the Hands: Try washing the hands with a little sugar added to the soap. This greatly increases the lather and cleansing power, and will remove dirt, chemical stains, etc.

Hints for Ironing Colored Materials: When ironing colored blouses, no matter of what material, don't use a very hot iron. An overheated iron injures the colors, making them look dull and faded. All calicoes, ginghams and chintzes should be ironed on the wrong side.

Dainty Toast for Invalids: Butter a slice of bread, then toast the side not buttered. When nicely brown, turn and hold the buttered side to the fire long enough to let the butter soak into the bread. This makes a much nicer toast for invalids and elderly people than the ordinary toast.

The Best Way to Roast Almonds: When roasting almonds for salting or for bon-bons put them in a corn-popper and hold them over a good fire.

To Rid the House of Insects: All sorts of insect pests, such as cockroaches, bedbugs or ants, which make the housekeeper's life a veritable burden, can be destroyed by the liberal use of a well-known deodorant and disinfectant. As an insecticide it is quite as valuable as it is in destroying disease germs and foul odors or in correcting any unsanitary conditions. There is nothing better for keeping a chicken-coop wholesome and clean. In fact, it is simply an indispensable article in a household and should find a place in every woman's storeroom cupboard, for it lessens labor in scrubbing floors and produces hygienic conditions in every department, thereby obviating any unnecessary outlay of labor in the kitchen, pantry, bathroom or cellar.

This "1900" Gravity Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse, once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make washing machines—the "1900" Gravity Washer.

And, I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I sold upwards of 500,000 that way already—nearly five million dollars' worth.)

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, our "1900" Gravity Washer is a new invention, and I know what it will do. I know it will wash clothes without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any ordinary machine.

When I say half the time I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quick.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no Washer made by any other concern can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for Keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "1900" Gravity Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And, it don't wear the clothes, nor fray edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1900" Gravity Washer saves every week, for 10 years,—and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So, said I to myself, I'll just do with my "1900" Gravity Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse: Only, I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold nearly half a million Washers.

I will send any reliable person a "1900" Gravity Washer on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900" Gravity Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened, for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest and handiest Washer on Earth? It will save its whole cost in a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60c a week send me 50c a week, 'till paid for.

I'll take that cheerfully and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer, that you can't risk anything on anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line today and let me send you a book about the 1900 "Gravity" Washer, that washes Clothes in 6 minutes. Or, I'll send the machine on to you, a reliable person, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way.—R. F. Bieber, Gen. Mgr. "1900 Washer Co.," 6039 Henry St., Binghamton. N. Y., or 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada. Don't delay, write me a post card now, while you think of it.

Echoes from the Stage

FRITZI SCHEFF
IN MLLE. MODISTE

MARY
VAN BUREN

IN "COUSIN
LOUISA"

CHARLOTTE
WALKER

IN "THE
OPTIMIST"

BEVERLY
SITGREAVES

IN "THE
GREATER LOVE"

A. H.
VAN BUREN

PROCTOR'S
5TH AVENUE
COMPANY

RUPERT
HUGHES

AUTHOR OF
"THE RICHEST
GIRL IN THE WORLD"

THE most interesting forecast for the next season in theatrical affairs is the prospect of a rivalry in grand opera. Oscar Hammerstein's return from abroad with the announcement that Melba and others of great artistic renown are to appear at his new Manhattan Opera House with a chorus of 100 voices, now being recruited in Italy, looks like the Metropolitan Opera people would have to sit up and take notice. The operas produced will be the best and newest French and Italian scores, and the orchestra will be superb. All of this promises merry competition and a benefit to the public at large.

Why one play should pass muster with the critics, and another that is better constructed and more vivid in plot and action should not, is one of those problems that nobody can understand. For instance, Sidney Rosenfeld's play of "The Optimist" was interesting above the average and admirably appointed, but the critics frowned and it was removed, after a week's effort, to make place for Frederick Paulding's "Cousin Louisa." This was no better. The fickle public refused to be cajoled, for the critics had frowned again. And so it goes! There seems to be no means of telling beforehand what is or is not going to take. "The Optimist" enrolled such sterling players as Lizzie Hudson Collier, Charlotte Walker and J. H. Gilmour, and in "Cousin Louisa" Charles Cherry, Kate Denin Wilson, Paula Gloy and Mary Van Buren were especially good.

"The Girl in the Red Domino," who appeared at the roof-gardens last Summer, has been dancing unmasked at the Weber Music Hall prior to her departure for Europe. She proves to be "La Belle Daisie," familiar here in vaudeville several years ago. Vesta Tilley entranced the audiences at the Colonial the first week of May, and Blanche Ring was the star attraction at Hammerstein's. Amelia Bingham as "Joan d'Arc" was noteworthy in a great production at Proctor's.

Grace George returns to New York in Rupert Hughes' play of "The Richest Girl in the World," in which she has made such a striking success on the road, wherever played, alternating with "The Marriage of William Ashe."

One of the pleasant things to recall is the excellent work done by Guy Standing in "The Duel" with Otis Skinner during the Spring season. Virile and sincere, he carried conviction and very nearly damaged the dominating precedence of the star.

"The Lion and the Mouse" has been so wonderfully successful that it will be con-

CHRYSTAL HERNE WITH ARNOLD DALY IN "ARMS AND THE MAN"

tinued late into the Summer and resumed early in the Fall at the Lyceum Theatre. "The Squaw Man" concluded its long run at Wallack's to make way for "The District Leader," a musical comedy of brief duration.

Arnold Daly as Captain Bluntschli in Shaw's "Arms and the Man" has done the best work of his artistic career, it is thought, heading an all-star cast that in-

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN "THE SQUAW MAN"

cludes Chrystal Herne and others of equal reputation. Mansfield has acted in this same part, but has not popularized it, as Daly has done.

Florence Roberts in "The Strength of the Weak," a play written by Alice M. Smith and Charlotte Thompson, won a reasonable success, supported by Tyrone Power, at the Liberty Theatre. With the roystering college girls eliminated, it would go much better.

Henry Miller appeared with Margaret Anglin in the cast of "Zira" at the Majestic, previous to the return of De Wolf Hopper in "Happyland."

It is not generally known that Ella Hattan, the stalwart maiden who plays Kate Croops, the porter in the Marjorie Wellington Hotel in "The Vanderbilt Cup," is heralded in the athletic world as "Jaguarina," the champion woman fencer in the world. Her *nom d'aréna* was given to her because a noted swordsman said of her, "She's as quick as a jaguar."

The undisputed successes—"The Girl of the Golden West," "The Music Master," "Mlle. Modiste," "The Social Whirl" and "The Lion and the Mouse" show no signs of flagging.

HELEN SOTHERN IN "THE FREE LANCE"

The opening of Luna Park at Coney Island on May 12th promised amusement for throngs of people throughout the Summer, not only

GUY STANDING IN "THE DUEL"

for the local contingent, but to thousands who visit the city for their vacation trips.

Sousa's opera of "The Free Lance" was the vehicle for Joseph Cawthorn, Nella Bergen and other artists of merit at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

ELLA HATTAN IN "THE VANDERBILT CUP," THE CHAMPION WOMAN FENCER OF THE WORLD

Photo of Mrs. Gervaise Graham by Tonneson, Chicago, November 5, 1905.

No Woman Can Afford It!

No Woman Wants to Look Old and Ugly

SHOULDN'T it give her happiness to know that she could grow younger looking for the next few years, instead of older? I mean the woman of 35 or 40 years of age who looks older than she is. It is an established truth, verified by many women, that

KOSMEO

REMOVES THE SIGNS OF AGE

Shouldn't it give happiness to the youthful looking woman to know that *she may always remain much younger looking than she really is?* I know many women who use my Kosmeo faithfully who have not aged a day in appearance in ten years. I have used it myself ever since I began making it (over 17 years). Do I look as though I had grandchildren old enough to go to school?

Besides taking away and keeping away signs of age, my Kosmeo gives great beauty to the complexion. It cleanses so thoroughly that the skin of one who uses it looks *perfectly* clean, fresh and wholesome.

Kosmeo Makes the Skin Sun and Wind Proof

The one who uses it does not tan, burn or freckle. It is good for men much exposed to the sun and to use after shaving. It is good for women for every day use. It is good for children with thin delicate skins that burn or chafe easily. It cannot do any injury to any person. It never causes a growth of hair on the face.

Take a Jar with You to the Summer Resort

to protect you from the ravages of the sun. Do not argue that it will be just as well to "bleach up" when you get home in the Fall. A few months of carelessness and your skin will look less clean and transparent; you will have a few more wrinkles, your contour will not be as perfect — perhaps it will have a saggy look — you may have some more blackheads and other blemishes. If this is the case it will take months to obliterate these sad tell-tale signs of carelessness; you will likely never be able to quite get back to the place you were.

Buy Kosmeo of your dealer if he has it. Price, 50c. Do not accept a substitute. If your dealer does not keep it send me his name and I will send you a jar, postpaid, upon receipt of price (50 cents)

If you prefer to test Kosmeo before buying it, write to me giving your dealer's name and I will send you a liberal sample free. Address:

MRS. GERVAISE GRAHAM

1299 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

His Majesty the Baby

(Paper Patterns of these Designs, Cut to Order at Special Rates)

SOME NEW IDEAS IN BABYDOM

AT this time of the year dainty garments and gifts for the baby are constantly appearing. In all of the shops that make a specialty of these novelties the display is most fascinating. First and foremost come the accessories for the baby basket, and never have there been such exquisite ones as are shown this year.

The tiny brush, comb, powder-box and soap dish are in mother-of-pearl, ivory or crystal, with the initials or "Baby" in raised silver or gold; the top of the small powder-puff is in silver or gold to match. These accessories can, of course, be had in much cheaper material, such as the plain pink or blue celluloid, or in white celluloid painted in pink roses, or blue forget-me-nots, and the initials or the word "Baby" painted to match the color of the flower. The celluloid ones are quite as dainty as the more expensive mother-of-pearl or crystal, but are not so new as the former.

One of the newest devices for weighing the baby is a little wicker boat, mounted on a nickel-plated scale. The little boat is lined with pink or blue satin and fitted with a wadded removable pillow of the same satin. A wide four-inch ribbon runs in and out of the border or the top of this boat and is tied in three large bows, one at each corner of the stern and one at the bow of the boat. A large bow of the same ribbon is tied on the scale at the point where the basket rests. This would be a most dainty and charming gift for a newly-arrived baby.

The pillow-cover shown in the above illustration can be used as either a carriage or crib pillow, and the cover is developed in the sheerest French nainsook or batiste, embroidered in white German floss in a pattern of wild roses and finished with a full ruffle of the material, bordered by a deep edging of Irish lace. The pillow-cover is laced through embroidered button-holes with a two-inch pink or blue satin ribbon tied in two bows, one at the corner and one at the middle of the pillow near the top. The pillow-cover closes at one side with small buttons and button-holes hidden by a flap of the material. The little pillow is bought separately and covered with China or louisine silk in baby blue or pink to match the color of the ribbon. This dainty article is easily made and is a pretty and appropriate gift.

The crown and cape of the sun-bonnet is cut in one piece and finished by an edging of French embroidery; this piece is buttoned on the yoke front by six small flat pearl buttons. The front piece is scalloped and button-holed by hand and the bonnet is finished by a bow of blue washable ribbon on the top. A piece of the ribbon gathers the bonnet in at the neck and ties under the chin in a bow and ends. The little bib is worked in shadow and eyelet embroidery on fine batiste and is finished in a full frill of narrow Valenciennes lace. The bib is tied with white washable ribbon about an inch in width. It is worn over a quilted lining of white.

The exquisite little dress worn by the picture baby is made of the finest batiste, hand-embroidered in white floss. The yoke and tops of the sleeves are finished with small medallions of real Valenciennes lace. An insertion of the lace starts at the yoke and ends just above the ruffle on the bottom of the skirt with a larger medallion of the lace. The tiny sleeves are finished around the wrist with an insertion and ruffle of the lace, and the dress is finished with a full six-inch tucked ruffle of the material and an edging of the lace. The embroidery, which is a wild-rose pattern, extends down the front and around the bottom of the skirt, as well as between the medallions on the yoke. The little bows and long looped ends are of inch-wide double-faced white satin ribbon and are a distinctly novel feature in baby attire. The tiny sleeveless guimpe is made of tucked batiste with insertions of the lace.

The small sacque, so necessary for cool mornings and afternoons, is made of white challis and lined with a thin pink or blue silk. It is finished with a bow and ends of narrow satin ribbon matching the color of the lining. The little garment is made with a shaped yoke back and front, and this yoke, as well as the turn-down collar, sleeves, front and bottom of the sacque is finished with a narrow edging of Cluny lace. These little sacques are also made in flowered challis and lined with silk and finished with a narrow piping of the satin ribbon matching the flower in color.

The exquisite little cap shown is made of the finest handkerchief linen and embroidered by hand in a pattern of leaves and flowers. The centres of the flowers are done in eyelet work. A tiny frill of fine lace finishes the cap around the points and face. The small cape is scalloped and button-holed by hand. The lace edging is whipped on under the scallops. The cap is mounted on a colored or white silk lining and is finished with white, blue or pink satin ribbon, about two inches wide, tied in a large bow with long ends under the chin.

The tiny pair of sandals is made in white linen or duck and embroidered by hand in heavy white linen floss in a large wild-rose pattern, and bound around the edge with white washable ribbon.

The little ball is hollow with three bells concealed in the inside and covered with white and blue, or white and pink satin ribbon, and finished with a large pink or blue satin bow. The rattle illustrated is made of one of the smallest embroidery hoops, first wound with narrow strips of sheet batting and then with inch-wide white satin ribbon. The ribbon is crossed four times in the centre and finishes top and bottom with a bow of the ribbon and one long end which is made double, so that the rattle can be hung around the baby's neck. A row of silver bells go around the outside of the rattle as well as across the centre of the ribbon. These dainty rattles come in all colored ribbon with gold bells as well as flowered ribbon and silver bells. The other rattle is made of ivory and ornamented with sterling silver bells.

Some New Books That Women Are Reading

Alton of Somasco

A picture of life in British Columbia is a charming delineation of character, and incidentally several others with whom his life is interwoven. The author possesses the rare gift of story-telling, and lures the interest of the reader continually with ever-increasing zest. When he takes us into an unfrequented section and depicts the new life that one "near to Nature's heart" induces the spirit of forgetfulness of surroundings which is the reader's object. We are indebted to Harold Bindloss for many delightful hours. Published by Frederick A. Stokes.

Fenwick's Career

A new novel from Mrs. Humphry Ward's pen is something worth waiting for, and in her latest contribution to contemporary fiction we have another of those historic parallelisms which have given us such pleasure in her previous efforts. The story of George Romney's life has been the suggestion which she has utilized in depicting the artistic career of her latest hero, and that she has presented it with skill and great dramatic force goes without saying. Mrs. Ward's artistic perceptions are such that she could not be other than sympathetic with Romney's biography, and in offering it in this faintly disguised form she has shown also a tender sympathy with the feminine characters that were drawn into the vortex of his career. Published by Harper & Brothers.

Lady Baltimore

This book of Owen Wister's first appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post*, under the guise of short stories, and these have been added to and made into a complete novel. Laid in Charleston, South Carolina, disguised under the name of King's Port, this charming modern love story abounds in Colonial atmosphere and quaint Southern traditions. Though entirely different in style, it is as popular and will be as much enjoyed as the author's former work, "The Virginian." Macmillan & Company.

If Youth But Knew

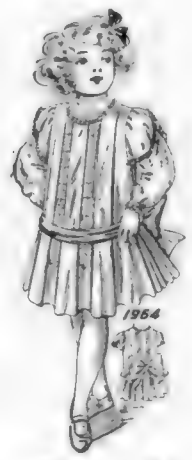
A dramatic story by Agnes and Egerton Castle, laid in the time when Jerome Bonaparte was King of Westphalia, and full of the nameless charm of the little haunting tune from which the book derives its name, running like an undercurrent through the entire story. Like all the books of these joint authors, it holds one's interest from beginning to end, and the reader having once begun the story will not lay it aside until the last leaf has been turned. Macmillan & Company.

An Old Superstition

St. Swithin's Day falls on July 15, and as the solstitial rains set in about that time, the following rhyme explains an old superstition:

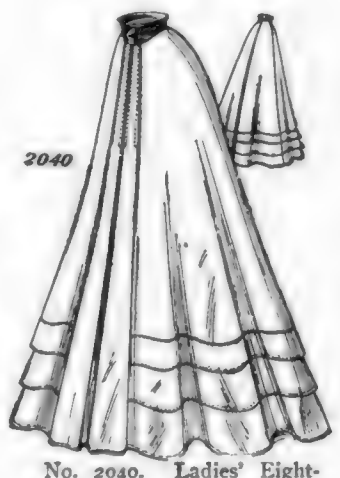
"St. Swithin's Day, gif ye do rain,
For forty days it will remain;
St. Swithin's Day, an' ye be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain nae mair."

No. 1270. Child's Bishop Dress. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.
Price, 15 cents.



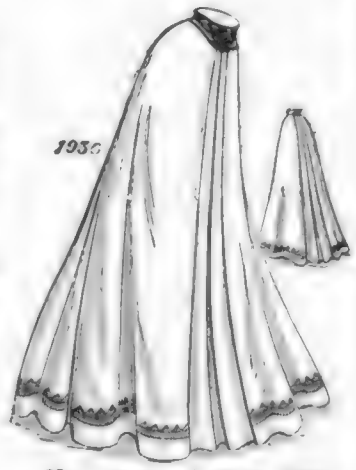
No. 1964. Girl's One-piece Box-plaited Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2016. Ladies' Five-gored Skirt, with an inverted plait in the back and the front laid in a double box-plait. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.
Price, 15 cents.



No. 2040. Ladies' Eight-gored Skirt, the front and back gores have two box-plaits. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1997. Child's Low-necked Dress in one piece with short sleeves. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 yrs.
Price, 15 cents.



No. 1936. Ladies' Skirt, with circular front and sides and plaited back gore. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1920. Girls' Three-piece Guimpe Dress, closed on the shoulders. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2003. Ladies' Waist, made with a fitted lining and elbow sleeves. The waist opens on the left side. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2001. Ladies' Linen Pony Coat, with elbow sleeves, having deep turn-back cuffs. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1984. Ladies' Waist, opening over a lace vest and stock. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2010. Ladies' Six-gored Skirt, with two single box-plaits in front and a double box-plait in the back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1981. Girl's Sailor Suit. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
Price, 15 cents.

These Patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from us direct, or any of our agents. THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY.

"GET-THIN" REMOVES MOUNTAINS OF FLESH

ABSOLUTELY no reason exists for any person afflicted with excessive fat remaining in that condition and suffering the torments and humiliation that are ever with them. WHY SUFFER? This deplorable condition can be quickly and easily cured! And cured to stay; without inconvenience and with little expense. In fact at OUR EXPENSE, for we guarantee to refund your money if all we claim does not result from taking

"GET-THIN" A HARMLESS TONIC

$5.00 PER BOTTLE.

No Rigid Dieting — Improves the Figure
Not a Purgative — Beautifies the Complexion
No Excessive Exercising — Tones the System.

Loss 3 to 5 POUNDS PER WEEK by taking the new scientific remedy which we guarantee will reduce the weight of any fat man or woman on earth, or money will be refunded. Try for once an honest and perfectly safe obesity cure. One full bottle does the work.

$1 SPECIAL OFFER

To any interested party sending $1.00, mentioning this paper, and giving us the name of just one person suffering from excessive flesh, we will send in plain package a $1.00 SPECIAL BOTTLE of GET-THIN, which will last one month and prove conclusively and to entire satisfaction and at small cost (25 cents per week) that the above statement is honest and absolutely true. Furthermore, if you wish to continue the treatment, you may do so at the small cost of $1.00 PER MONTH for our SPECIAL BOTTLE. On the other hand, if it fails in any particular we will cheerfully refund your money. This offer holds good but a limited time. This remedy is only sold by

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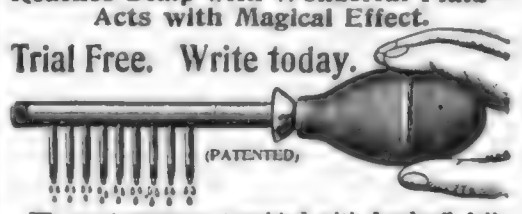
332 E. 17th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Dr. Vaux' "HAIR-GROWING" FOUNTAIN COMB

Reaches Scalp with Wonderful Fluid—Acts with Magical Effect.

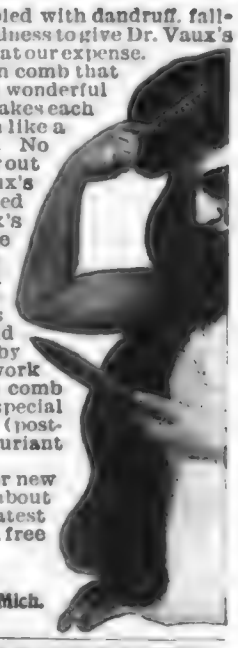
Trial Free. Write today.



We want everyone troubled with dandruff, falling hair and premature baldness to give Dr. Vaux's Hair Growing Comb a trial at our expense.

This is a perfect fountain comb that feeds direct to the roots a wonderful hair growing fluid which makes each strand rich, soft and silken like a child's by simple combing. No soiling of hands, no tearing out or breaking of hair. Dr. Vaux's Fountain Comb was invented especially to apply Dr. Vaux's Luxuriant Hair Grower, the great new scalp treatment that is so heartily endorsed both by the trade and the profession, but it works equally well with any liquid and quickly saves its cost by making one bottle do the work of three. Do you want a comb free? Write today for special offer and liberal free trial (postpaid) of Dr. Vaux's Luxuriant Hair Grower.

We will also send you our new 44-page Illustrated Book about the care of the hair, the latest styles in hairdressing, etc., free with the trial package.



DR. VAUX CO.
736 Farmer Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

Why Be So Thin?

The season for sheer waists is here! Without a good figure, especially well developed

ARMS and BUST

they cannot be worn with satisfaction and comfort. If you lack these we want to prove to you FREE OF ALL COST that Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder will give them to you quickly and permanently; it will fill out the figure wherever the flesh producing cells are weak, no matter what the cause. It will in all cases enlarge the bust from 2 to 6 inches, create new energy, strengthen the nerves and improve the complexion. Send no money; write today for FREE TREATMENT and illustrated book, "Beauty, the Figure and Health." Quick results.

C. L. JONES CO.
520 Realty Building, Elmira, N. Y.

Humor in Real Life

Mutual Satisfaction

"What's this I hear about the plumber and the paper-hanger in the next block? Have they been trading houses?"

"Not exactly. They did a lot of work for each other, and each had to take the other's house for his pay."

Measuring by the Eye

Young Lady—I want a pair of shoes, large and comfortable. Two will do.

Nice Boy (glancing at her foot)—Mr. Leather, the lady wants two shoes large and comfortable. Where's that box of sixes?

News to the Teacher

The teacher was asking questions—teachers are quite apt to ask questions, and they often receive curious answers. This question was as follows:

"Now, pupils, how many months have twenty-eight days?"

"All of them, teacher," replied the boy on the front seat.

Around the Corner

Young Wife (passing big confectionery store)—"Isn't this the place where you used to buy that delicious candy?"

Young Husband—"Y-e-s, my dear, but the store is always crowded, and we may have to wait. I know a little place around the corner where we can get served at once."

Y. W.—"How much did you have to pay for the candy you used to bring me, dear?"

Y. H.—"It was $2 a pound, but around the corner you can get the same kind for 25 cents."

Doesn't Drive a Wagon

A witness in court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question and not to talk about what he might think the question meant, was interrogated as follows:

"You drive a wagon?"

"No, sir, I do not."

"Why, sir, did you not tell my learned friend so, this moment?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Now, sir, I put it to you on your oath: Do you drive a wagon?"

"No, sir."

"What is your occupation, then?"

"I drive a horse."

Two Dollars a Day Up

Mr. Shumpuss—I see you advertise your rates at $2 a day up.

Hotel Clerk—Yes, sir; you can get accommodations at $2 up, but you'll have to go up pretty high. Front, show this gentleman to the roof.

An Insult

Genial Customer (in cheap restaurant)—Is the mutton broth good today?

High-toned Waiter—Don't know, sah. I don't eat heah, sah.

It Must be Stylish

Mr. Fosdick (to his wife)—Do you call your new hat stylish?

Mrs. Fosdick—Certainly I do, and so will you, when you get the bill. The price was $40.

Some Midsummer Receipts

BLACK CURRANT JELLY

Allow ½ teacupful of water to each pound of currants, stripped from their stalks. Stew water and currants together until the fruit is soft, then strain and press the fruit as for red currant jelly. Measure the juice, and to each pint allow a pound of coarsely-powdered sugar. Place the sugar in the oven to get hot, boil the juice alone for 20 minutes, add the sugar, and boil another 5 minutes, when it may be turned into tumblers.

FRENCH GOOSEBERRY JAM

Take equal quantities of fine ripe red gooseberries and loaf sugar. Allow rather less than ½ pt. of cold water to each pound of sugar. Top and tail the gooseberries, and see that none are broken. Put the sugar in the preserving-pan, and add the water gradually, the sugar will absorb it in a few minutes. When it is all dissolved, place the pan on the fire, and allow it to come to boiling point without stirring. Remove all scum as it rises, and work the syrup until when, touched with the finger and thumb, it forms a thread as you draw them apart. When this is the case, put the fruit into the syrup, and allow it to boil until it is tender, but not broken. Now strain the jam through a sieve very carefully, without crushing the gooseberries. Return the syrup to the saucepan, and boil it alone, until the thread forms between the thumb and finger. Put in the fruit again, and stir gently with a spoon, to prevent it sticking Let it boil, and when the jam begins to coat the spoon, it is done, and may be turned into glasses for storing. The fruit should be quite whole, and of a bright-red color.

BLACKBERRY JAM

It is always difficult to keep the berries whole when making this particular jam, but if it is prepared as follows the result should be quite satisfactory. It is important that blackberries for jam should be in perfect condition, and that they should be gathered on a fine day. Overlook the fruit and put it into a large jar, cover it closely, and place it in a pan of water, which must be kept boiling for two hours. At the end of the time the juice which has been drawn from the berries must be passed through a hair sieve covered with muslin; then measure it and boil it in a preserving pan for ¼ of an hour. Allow 1 lb. of crushed loaf sugar to each pint of juice, add it to the latter, and after it has dissolved let the syrup boil quickly for 8 minutes, skimming it well. Have ready some fine blackberries, and add them in the proportion of 1 lb. to each quart of syrup. Let the jam boil rapidly after the fruit is added for from ½ to ¾ of an hour, keeping it gently stirred all the time; then test the liquid portion, and if it sets in a firm jelly on cooling it is ready, but if not firm it must be boiled longer.

ELDERBERRY JELLY

Strip the ripe berries into the preserving pan, and stir them well over the fire with a new wooden spoon till the juice flows freely, when you strain it off (being careful not to handle the juice while running through the bag, or it will be thick and cloudy). When it is all through weigh it and boil it up sharply for 15 to 20 minutes; then stir in, off the fire, 14 oz. of sugar for each pint of juice when weighed, and boil it all together for 15 minutes, stirring and skimming it carefully all the time till it jellies.

RASPBERRY PRESERVE WITHOUT BOILING

To every pound of raspberries allow 1 lb. of granulated sugar. Put the fruit in a large bowl and mash it well with a wooden spoon until all the raspberries are reduced to a pulp. Put the sugar on dishes in a moderate oven and let it get quite hot, but take care it does not brown; then add it to the fruit pulp, and stir vigorously until every particle of sugar is dissolved. Pour into small pots, put brandy papers over them, and tie closely down. This is a delicious preserve that looks and tastes like fresh fruit.

BLACKBERRY AND APPLE JELLY

Wipe some sour apples and cut them up without removing peel and cores, unless the latter are unsound. Weigh them, and put them into a large jar with ¼ of a pt. of water for each pound of fruit, and let them simmer, surrounded by boiling water, for 3 hours. Remove the stalks from some ripe blackberries, taking care to discard any which are unsound, and put them into an earthenware jar in the same way as the apples, but without any water, and let the juice exude for the same length of time. Then strain the juice from the apples and also from the blackberries and measure it; mix them in equal quantities, and put them into a preserving pan and boil for half an hour. Weigh some crushed loaf sugar, allowing 1 lb. to each pint of mixed juice, make it hot in the oven, and add it to the juice and stir until it has dissolved; then let it boil quickly, skimming it when necessary, and stirring it gently all the time to prevent it burning. As soon as the jelly has thickened sufficiently to coat the spoon pour a small quantity into a plate and let it get cold, removing the pan from the stove while the jelly is being tested; if it is quite firm it is ready, and should at once be poured into jars.

BLACKBERRY AND APPLE JAM

Allow 3 lbs. of blackberries to 4 lbs. of apples. Cook the blackberries in an earthenware jar until the juice is extracted, then strain. Allow 1 lb. of sugar to every pint of juice and put them together in a pan; add the apples, peeled, cored, and sliced, and 3 lbs. more sugar. Stir and boil well until it is set, then put into jars.

The Kitchen Store-room

Hot weather is a most trying time for the housewife. She must "take thought" of her family's food, not only for the morrow, but almost for the moment. If possible the store-room for household supplies should face north. See that it is not in the proximity of an untrapped drain, or near an ashbin, stable, or other source of atmospheric impurity.

Meat, fowl, fish, milk, etc., putrefy much more quickly in a dirty larder than in a scrupulously clean one. The housewife who sees to the proper purification of her store-room will seldom lose any of its contents through their becoming bad.

The warfare against flies in Summer is an arduous one. Here again cleanliness is the housewife's best weapon. Refuse should be burnt as quickly as possible in Summer, never thrown into the ashbin, or left lying about in pantry or larder.

Before the hot weather begins, the store-room and basement wall and ceilings should be lime-washed. The shelves of the latter should be scrubbed with carbolic soap two or three times a week, or washed with permanganate of potash solution. This excellent deodorizer is indeed a household friend in the dog-days. It quickly destroys bad smells; and if meat or poultry should become slightly tainted, washing it in a weak permanganate of potash solution will quickly and entirely remove the taint, and render the meat, etc., quite safe to eat.

It is extremely cheap. Less than a cent's worth will make a gallon of solution. To make the solution: Buy this quantity of permanganate of potash crystals. Put a saltspoonful into a quart of water, hot or cold, and stir it up with a piece of stick till dissolved. It will then be the color of claret. Wash the meat in this, and then in plenty of clean cold water, and roast it thoroughly when cooking it.

Don't try this method with fish, for fish ever so slightly tainted is unfit for food, and should be burnt at once. Keep meet hanging, either in a safe or closely covered with butter muslin, to protect from flies. Dust all over with pepper to keep flies away. In muggy weather wipe dry every day.

To keep meat from tainting in hot weather, pour some boro-glycerin over it. This is quite harmless in small quantities, and is an excellent preservative, but it must be washed off the joint before it is cooked.

Laundry Pointers

Remember

That linen will be made snowy white by dropping a little refined borax in the water;

That blankets and flannel garments should not be wrung out, but allowed to drip, and that not in the sun;

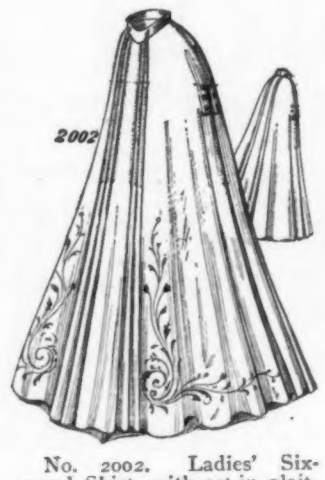
That in washing, the flannels should be attended to first, then muslins and fine pieces, while towels, dusters, and rougher things should be left until the last.

No. 1965. Ladies' Fancy Yoke Waist, with elbow sleeves and closed in centre-back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1962. Child's Three-piece Dress, closing at the left side under plait. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1999. Ladies' Linen Pony Coat, with short sleeves, ornamented with needlework and insertions of French embroidery. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1966. Ladies' Yoke Shirt-waist, without lining and long sleeves. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.



No. 2002. Ladies' Six-gored Skirt, with set-in plaited side pieces. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1967. Ladies' Long Sleeve Shirt-waist, without lining and closed on the left side. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1963. Child's French Dress, with yoke and cuffs of embroidery and a straight gathered skirt. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1977. Ladies' Long Sleeve Shirt-waist, made with or without a fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1961. Child's Round Yoke Dress, with short sleeves, to be worn with or without a guimpe. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1978. Ladies' Fancy Waist, closing on the side of the front. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1989. Ladies' Eight-gored Skirt, with two box-plaits at the front and back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1990. Ladies' Fancy Waist, with elbow sleeves and made with or without a fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

These Patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from us direct, or any of our agents. THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY.

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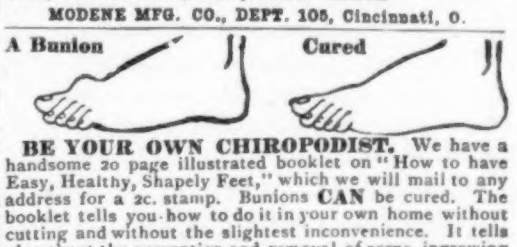

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JUN 2 1906

The Vacation Season

Preparing for Picnics and Excursions

With the incoming Summer the question of picnics, river parties, houseboats and week-end excursions loom large before the housekeeper's eyes, especially where the question of economy has to be considered alongside of all these dainty forms of entertainment. Where this is the case the housekeeper must be prepared to take thought for her commissariat well beforehand, as, needless to state, it is much cheaper where the food can be prepared at home; for though any kind of entertainment can be easily supplied by a convenient caterer, it does not add to the economy of the proceedings.

The great thing is to consider the menu, and also the number of guests to be supplied; for a few good things, well prepared and judiciously chosen, are infinitely to be preferred to a larger variety of dishes, not half of which are probably consumed, and thus the saddest waste is combined with much unnecessary expense. Whatever the form of *al fresco* entertainment may be, where such things are the order of the day, a supply of the necessary utensils and addenda should always be kept for the purpose. For picnics, water parties, race meetings, etc., however, there is the choice, ranging from the portable table, packed in a kind of hamper, with all the necessaries for a luxurious meal, or there are the ready-fitted lunch and tea baskets, which one can have put up at any hotel or restaurant. This, however, though it may answer in town and in cases where expense is no object, is not so well suited for family excursions and picnics, etc., in the country.

To begin with, in most cases the question of transport is one that has to be considered, not only with regard to the food itself, but also with regard to crockery, glass, etc. Where these entertainments are a customary part of the Summer amusements, the housekeeper should make a point of keeping what may be called a "picnic set," the size and number of which would, of course, depend on the customary number of her party. For ordinary purposes one large strapped Japanese basket of the usual expanding kind will be probably found sufficient for the transport of the necessary impedimenta, though, if requisite, a second basket of the same kind is easily annexed for the purpose. A distinct set of knives, forks, spoons, of the various kinds required, should be kept rolled up in one of these baskets, together with little pepper and salt casters, mustard pots (for which, by the way, the common wide-mouthed French mustard pot is, if unconventional, the most convenient sort), mustard and salt spoons, a good corkscrew, and, if necessary, a teapot, and little spirit kettle and stand, and a match-box; together with these there should be a supply of biscuit and other tin boxes to act as moulds, etc., and for the conveyance of such viands as would be easily crushed.

With regard to crockery, in most cases the wooden plates and dishes which a department store will supply at an almost infinitesimal cost are to be preferred to china, as they are lighter to carry and can be thrown away when done with. Convenient little cardboard boxes of various sizes and shapes can also be had nowadays for the packing of biscuits, sandwiches, etc. A tablecloth, napkins, one or two glass cloths, together with a couple of towels and a piece of soap in a metal case, should always be added to the stock. For cups and saucers the most satisfactory are probably the metal enameled kind, which can now be had in a variety of makes and decorations. Mayonnaise, cream, custard, etc., should all be carried, either in self-sealing jars, such as are used for canning vegetables, or in wide-mouthed bottles, with the tight-fitting covers with india-rubber rings, which can now be had, as these jars not only carry well, but can be placed in any convenient stream to keep them pleasantly cool. All things that have been kept in a refrigerator should be packed very closely in boxes or tins, made as air-tight as possible by wedging the lids well down with paper, as by this means they keep their coolness most wonderfully well. Pies and tarts, which are usually regarded as inevitable parts of a picnic ménu, are on the whole not as suitable as many other edibles.

Answer to the Rhyming Puzzle

Published in the June Number, Page 39

Those of our readers who have been puzzled over the clever play upon words contained in the rhyme published on page 39 of the June number will be interested to know that the answer is:

"The Water Wagtail."

The following description of this pretty bird is worth quoting, as it illuminates the meaning of the lines to those who are unfamiliar with its habits:

"No bird is more delightful to watch, with its dipping tail and pattering tiny feet, than the water wagtail. He is a gay little fellow, and has a sharp, shrill cry as he runs up and down the lawn and catches flies with incredible rapidity. The young wagtails generally appear the end of June, little balls of grayish fluff, and pitter-patter up and down the lawn squealing for flies, and opening their mouths constantly to have them pushed down their hungry throats by their industrious parents."

No. 1986. Girl's Dress with low neck. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2007. Ladies' Guimpe Waist, with elbow sleeves and closed in the back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1987. Girl's Gabrielle Dress, to be worn with or without a guimpe. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1985. Ladies' four-gored skirt, plaited in front and back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1971. Ladies' Low-neck Waist, closed in front over a fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1974. Ladies' Round Length Skirt, gathered over the hips to form a deep yoke. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1995. Misses' Fancy Waist, made with elbow sleeves and finished with or without a fitted lining. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1991. Ladies' Circular Gathered Skirt, with two ruffles of cream-colored lace, the use of which is optional. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1968. Ladies' Shirred Yoke Waist, with elbow sleeves and made without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 2005. Ladies' Waist, fastened in back and made with elbow sleeves and a deep pointed yoke. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1996. Misses' Skirt, with box-plaited front and back gore and circular sides lengthened by a tucked flounce. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1973. Ladies' Low-neck Waist, with elbow sleeves. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.
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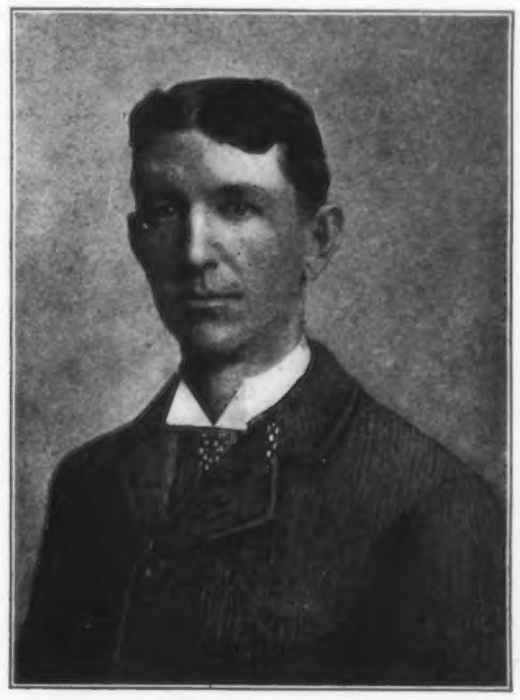
Yours sincerely,

THOMAS H. WATSON, Jr.



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